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Britain opens chemical warfare talks with US

Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, told The Times yesterday that he had initiated talks with the United States on chemical warfare. He said he was "haunted" by the growing Soviet stockpile of such weapons, and had proposed the talks to examine the most effective way of deterring Russia.

Mr Pym 'haunted' by Soviet build-up

Mr Pym said that the talks were being initiated because of the growing Soviet stockpile of chemical weapons. He said he was "haunted" by the growing Soviet stockpile of such weapons, and had proposed the talks to examine the most effective way of deterring Russia. He said the talks were being initiated because of the growing Soviet stockpile of chemical weapons. He said he was "haunted" by the growing Soviet stockpile of such weapons, and had proposed the talks to examine the most effective way of deterring Russia.



Crestfallen idol: Ali is led away from the scene of his bruising battle with Holmes.

Ali aims to have one more bout

From Michael Leasman
Las Vegas, Oct 3
Muhammad Ali looked weary as he was led away from the scene of his bruising battle with Larry Holmes. He said he was "haunted" by the growing Soviet stockpile of chemical weapons, and had proposed the talks to examine the most effective way of deterring Russia.

There was hardly any boasting of being the greatest of all time. In the contest he had shown only rare flashes of his former ability. So today he let loose only sparks of wit. He was describing how one of the seconds in his corner had been egging him on to "Go out there and hit him." "I told him: 'You go out there and hit him.'"

That was a desperate report for a boxer and reflected his total inability on the night to put anything approaching a decent show. Angelo Dundee, his trainer, expressed the view of most on-lookers here when he said that he hoped Ali would not return to the ring. "He has nothing to prove," he said.

Schmidt win will be harder than predicted

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 3

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and his Social Democratic look like losing the election they had expected while Herr Franz Josef Strauss and the Opposition better than they had hoped in the Bundesrat elections on Sunday.

All predictions rule out any chance of the Social Democratic Free Democrat coalition, which has governed West Germany since 1969, being defeated.

The main question is whether the Social Democrats will succeed in overtaking the combined Christian Democrats and Christian Social opposition parties as the biggest group in Parliament. As the campaign drew to a close the chances looked slim.

The biggest surprise — to themselves as much as to anyone else — is that the CDU has succeeded in rallying its voters around the controversial and, for many, unpopular figure of Herr Strauss. Among his own supporters, according to one analysis, Herr Strauss now enjoys the same popularity as the previous candidate, Herr Helmut Kohl, who brought the party to an all-time high when he obtained 48.6 per cent of the vote in 1976.

They will not do so well this time, however. Final forecasts put the CDU/CSU somewhere between 44 and 46 per cent. This is considerably better than the gloomy prospect of a month ago of 43 per cent which represents the rock-bottom of traditional voters who would never vote for anyone else.

There are a number of reasons for the reduction in the Opposition's vote compared with 1976. The disaster of more liberal CDU voters for Herr Strauss is only one of them. Herr Strauss also had them.

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Bomb outside Paris synagogue kills four and injures 20

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 3

Four people were killed and 20 injured, seven seriously, when a bomb ripped apart a large synagogue in the Rue Copernic in the Sixteenth Arrondissement of Paris this evening. The blast occurred just after sunset on the Jewish Sabbath.

It appeared to have been caused by a bomb in a car parked outside the synagogue. The car was blown to bits and pieces of glass and metal were flung in a hundred-yard radius.

Responsibility was later claimed by the Faisceaux Nationalistes Europeens (FNE), an organisation which first appeared after the Fédération d'Action Nationale Europeenne (FANE) was outlawed on September 3.

As soon as news of the explosion spread through the Jewish community in Paris, groups of young Jews began to gather in the area to get news of friends or relatives who might have been injured. A tight police cordon placed around the synagogue within minutes of the blast prevented them from getting near and fights broke out.

The bombing came after a sequence of attacks against Jewish targets in Paris over the last two weeks. Two synagogues, two schools and a Jewish memorial have been shot at with machine guns.

In the middle of last month there were two petrol bomb attacks in Paris on properties owned by people with Jewish connections. Over the past four months there have been more than 20 attacks against Jewish targets in France and, despite arrests of right-wing sympathisers, the police have not found the culprits.

During a meeting with leaders of the Jewish community at the beginning of this week M

Christian Bonnet, the Minister of the Interior, said that inquiries would take a long time, but that the neo-Nazi criminals responsible for the attacks would be caught. He also promised extra protection.

A newly formed group of young Jews which was active over the past week told Jews to remain calm in the face of the recent attack but said they were ready to protect the community if necessary.

The explosion this evening was timed to coincide with the end of the evening service, so the group responsible were obviously intending to cause the maximum number of casualties. This is in contrast with the recent attacks, which have only caused damage to property.

There was another attack of this kind only last night, when a restaurant in Nice owned by Israelis was set on fire.

The neo-Nazi movement in France has received a great deal of publicity in the weeks after the bombing of Bologna railway station in July, especially after it was discovered that two right-wing militants were questioning about that incident were living in France.

President Giscard d'Estaing this evening called on police to take "exemplary action" to find those responsible for the attack. He expressed indignation at this "crime which attracts the condemnation of the entire French people."

M. Alain de Rothschild, president of the Federation of French Jews, said he considered the attack to be "the last degree in the collapse of order." He was very worried and called on the authorities to face up to their responsibility.

The bomb had gone off only five minutes later, he said, the dead would have to have been counted by the dozen.

Photograph, page 4

Powell attack on Tory economic 'cheating'

By a Staff Reporter

On the eve of the Conservative Party conference, Mr Enoch Powell last night poured scorn on the Government's economic policy, accusing it of doing nothing to reduce excess public expenditure and giving warning of "the ruin of renewed inflation."

Speaking at Letchworth, Mr Powell said: "The whole business with monetary targets is mere mystification: the Government has no business to have anything to do with them. Only one thing matters: the excess of total expenditure over total revenue."

"Until that excess is drastically reduced by one means and another, talk of monetary targets is beating the wind, a pose adopted in order to appear to be doing something in fact happening."

Mr Powell, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, said the time was coming when the Government would have to face the fact that the people simply and unmistakably the consequences of spending

Carter clash on soaring loan rates

From Frank Vogt
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 3

Some American bankers believe that there could be panic in the markets if the Federal Reserve Board eases its tight monetary policies because of presidential pressure.

In a sharp attack on the latest increases in American interest rates, the President declared that the central bank's action was "ill advised."

Mr Carter said on an election campaign stop in Pennsylvania that the Federal Reserve was wrong to adopt a "strictly monetary approach to making decisions."

But Mr Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve Board chairman, said he believed the markets were "overreacting to a very short term movement" in the money supply.

Mr Volcker declined to comment on President Carter's attack, but added "The prime rate seems to move faster on the up side than on the down side." He appealed to the markets to show more patience in their reaction to monetary policy.

Continued on page 15, col 7

Labour executive is defeated over the three-year rule

By Michael Horfield

The Labour Party's national executive, when it met on the last day of the party's annual conference at Blackpool, voted to reintroduce the "three-year rule" for constitutional changes despite the executive's opposition.

The rule provides that, once a party constitutional issue is settled, it cannot normally be reopened for at least three years.

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, speaking for the executive, said that it was "not possible to change the constitution" in the next three years.

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Canada draws up battle lines over a new constitution

An all-out parliamentary battle is expected on Mr Pierre Trudeau's plan for a new Canadian constitution. Both the governing Liberals and the opposition parties have denounced the proposal as a "betrayal of the people's will."

The plan, which would give the provinces a greater role in the government, has been rejected by the opposition parties. They say it is a "betrayal of the people's will."

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Council house sales hit union snag

Officials in several local authority areas have refused to hand out application forms to tenants wishing to exercise their right under the new Housing Act to buy their council houses. The unions have said that the plan is a "betrayal of the people's will."

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Battle rages for key Iranian port

Both Iran and Iraq reported heavy fighting for the Iranian port of Khorramshahr yesterday. Iran claimed that Iraqi forces had withdrawn from the city.

The official Iranian Press news agency reported that Iraqi forces had retreated after heavy overnight fighting and that the city was now under Iranian control. But in the Iraqi city of Basra, evacuees from the front said that heavy street fighting was continuing in Khorramshahr.

Iran first claimed to have captured Khorramshahr on September 25, three days after the war began. Since then it has repeatedly claimed to have seized Khorramshahr and the Khuzestan province of Ahwaz.

Baghdad radio said the pilot of a crashed Iranian aircraft had been killed by local people in Basra province in Iraq for strafing civilian targets.

In Iran the ban on the use of private cars has been extended for another week. The Tehran Security Centre said the ban, which was due to end yesterday, was extended while a petrol rationing system was considered.

Hojatoleslam Seyyed Ali Khamenei, leader of Friday prayers in Tehran, said a member of the Defence Council, said that the Arab countries were helping Iran, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia were giving Iraq military, economic and logistic aid. He said at the weekly prayers in Tehran.

But according to shipping sources in the United Arab Emirates, Iran is still receiving a wide range of supplies through the port of Dubai despite the war and the closure of most Iranian ports.

In Peking, Chinese sources said that the Chinese national airline had suspended all its flights to Paris, Frankfurt and Zurich because the air routes passed through the war zone.

Oxford University urged to abolish open scholarships

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

All open scholarships and awards at Oxford University should be abolished, the entrance examination should be reduced to one paper, and colleges should be permitted to accept an unlimited number of candidates on the basis of A level results and interview.

A report by the five-man working party, which was chaired by Mr Oliver Taplin, who is also chairman of the university's management committee on admissions, will be considered by the full management committee at its meeting next week before going before the meeting of representatives of all colleges on October 23.

Copies were sent yesterday to colleges and representatives so that they had time to discuss the recommendations with their colleagues. It is unlikely that any firm decisions will be taken on the main issues at the October 23 meeting.

It is not the first time that the university has considered abolishing its entrance award scheme, the financial provisions of which became largely redundant after the Government's introduction in 1962 of mandatory awards for all first degree students. A scholarship is worth 160 a year, and an exhibition 140.

The Robbins report in 1962 urged the abolition of open scholarships at both Oxford and Cambridge universities, and the 1966 Franks report on Oxford recommended that "exhibition awards should be restricted to students who are not in receipt of a scholarship or bursary."

But no action was taken on those recommendations. Oxford is sensitive to the continuing criticisms that it is elitist and that its selection process is biased towards independent schools, partly because it is in its best interest to attract the candidates with the greatest academic potential from all backgrounds. Half of this year's

successful applicants came from independent or former direct grant schools.

The university has already abolished the controversial scheme of closed awards, reserved for pupils at particular schools, an arrangement which many believed unfairly favoured independent schools.

This year, for the first time, all candidates will be competing for awards on the same basis. While scholarships may be paid out of closed awards funds, they will only be given to those who would have won an open award anyway.

The abolition of all entrance awards (awards would probably be offered after one year at the university) would be a far more dramatic step, however. It would, for example, mean the end of the "trumping" system at Oxford, whereby the best students are distributed among the different colleges.

At present, a good student who has been offered a place only at the college of his choice may be "trumped" by another, possibly less favoured, college by the offer of an award which the student is then obliged to accept.

Dr John Rae, headmaster of Westminster School, has long advocated the abolition of all awards. He said that the happy effect of stopping schools from competing on a how-many-scholarships-can-you-win basis, which is not always in the best interests of the pupils, he said.

He would welcome the end of the "trumping" system, which he had always regarded as a "sophisticated form of academic biasing." He believed that colleges should be free to compete for the best candidates in an open market, as they were already at Cambridge.

Dr Richard Bainbridge, chairman of the admissions committee for Cambridge which has also set up a working party to consider Cambridge's selection procedures, said that they were considering abolishing their open awards.

Aid for paper-making industry rejected

A new crisis in Fleet Street is feared because the Prime Minister has rejected joint demands by unions and management for aid for the paper-making industry. Unions say the plan is a "betrayal of the people's will."

The plan, which would give the provinces a greater role in the government, has been rejected by the opposition parties. They say it is a "betrayal of the people's will."

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£1,400m private roads

The Government is to transfer the design and supervision of almost £1,400m of new motorway and trunk roads to the private sector. The other 23 per cent of the £1,400m programme, which is given back to county councils, will be transferred to private sub-contractors and their staffs.

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Buying Dewar's is like investing in a yearling and discovering it's a Derby Winner

HOME NEWS

Advanced Passenger Train proves a magnificent machine but it needs the track to match

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

British Rail's "train of the future", the 150 mph advanced passenger train (APT), is a magnificent machine. All that is needed now is the track to go with it.

That must be the verdict on yesterday's press run, from Euston to Stafford and back, since the revolutionary train with its tilting suspension and lightweight aircraft-type body, was conceived at British Rail's Derby research centre 14 years ago.

The journey was originally planned to reach Crewe, but after a delay of nearly 30 minutes because of a points failure at Blechley, the train was turned round at Stafford.

The West Coast main line from London to Glasgow, as it is freely admitted, is not the smoothest track in the country, and with those to Edinburgh and Wales.

Riding it at 125 mph, the present maximum, on APTs was rather like driving a sports car at 60 mph on a winding country road, compared with doing the same thing on a straight stretch of motorway.

The APT takes the curves completely in its stride, rushing round a bend at Watford at 125 mph where ordinary trains are limited to 80. What it cannot wholly do is absorb all the deficiencies of track last updated 20 years ago.

Thus while the ride is smooth, the high speed and the undulations is still very evident to the passenger. Some

track improvements are under way to help.

Three prototype APTs, with full air conditioning and smart red and blue tartan seats, are due to enter passenger service by Christmas, then progressively reduce the journey time for the 400 miles between London and Glasgow from five hours to four.

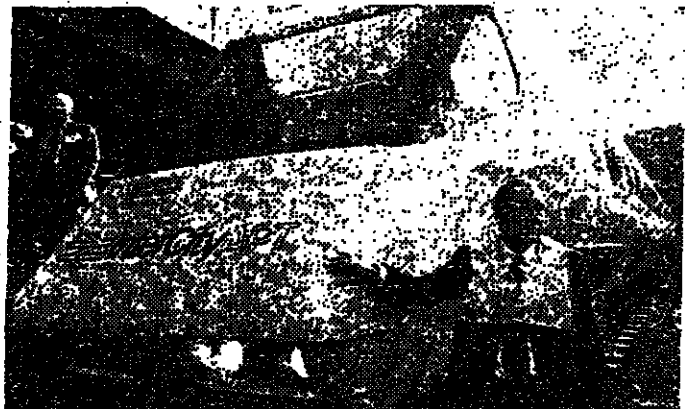
British Rail regards such higher speeds as vital in its competition with air, bus and car and it is pressing the Government for authority to spend £250m over five years on 60 trains and associated works as a start to making APT the standard inter-city train.

The attractions of the train are considerable, and by no means confined to tilting round bends at 40 per cent higher

speed than present trains. Its light weight, fast cornering (less acceleration and deceleration) and streamlined shape reduce energy consumption by a third; a factor of increasing importance even for rail. At £2.5m each, APTs are rather more costly to build than present trains, but lower running costs and more intensive use balance that.

British Rail's dream is to introduce the train progressively on the electrified lines to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow in the 1980s, then with progressive electrification on to the remaining trunk routes thereafter.

Meanwhile there is considerable interest abroad, notably in the United States, Sweden, and Europe.



Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, with the Advanced Passenger Train before it left Euston yesterday.

Mini Metro strikers agree deal

Production of British Leyland's new Mini Metro car should be fully resumed on Monday after 500 strikers agreed to accept a peace agreement yesterday.

The men walked out on Thursday in a dispute over one man who refused to be moved from the rectification area of the new Longbridge factory to an assembly line.

Production of the Metro, which is due to be launched on Wednesday, was quickly halted. Day-shift production of the BL Mini was also disrupted.

Both sides appeared anxious to reach a settlement, and a peace formula was worked out at meetings between plant management and the works committee on Thursday night and yesterday morning.

When the formula was put to a mass meeting inside the factory later in the day the strikers agreed to a return to normal working on Monday. Further talks will then take place into the men's grievances.

It is estimated that about 500 Metros were lost by the strike, but BL said the launch date will not be affected because showrooms are already well stocked with the vehicles.

£1,400m new roads for private sector

By Nicholas Timmins

The design and supervision of almost £1,400m new motorway and trunk roads is to be transferred to the private sector, Mr. Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, announced yesterday.

The remaining 25 per cent of the £1,800m road programme will be given back to county councils who will act as agents for the Department of Transport. The 16 road construction sub-units and their six regional headquarters will be abolished, affecting 2,350 staff, most of whom are on secondment from county councils.

Consulting engineering firms are being asked to tender for the schemes by the end of the month, and to take over the staffs well. County councils will be consulted about those of the 137 sections which they are to take. The allotment of the projects will be published next month.

The proposals were immediately criticized as draconian by the National and Local Government Officers' Association, which represents most of the staff. Mr. Alan Richardson, leader of Cheshire County Council, said the move would mean increased costs for the taxpayer. On existing fee

scales it would add £500,000 to Cheshire's road schemes.

The Association of County Councils is also likely to protest. County councils have argued that nearly two thirds of the schemes should stay within the public sector. Instead nearly four fifths are to go to the private sector.

The Department of Transport conceded that in the short-term there might well be no economies. It was hoped that most of the staff would be transferred with the work, but there could be no guarantee that there would be no redundancies.

Mr. Fowler said that with the end of building motorways in sight, it no longer made sense for the department to employ large numbers of highway engineers and technicians. Their transfer to private consulting firms offered better employment prospects and would help those firms to win overseas orders. That would benefit the balance of payments.

Under the proposals the road schemes will be grouped into packages including projects under construction, at an advanced stage and at an early stage of design to ensure continuing work for the consultants and the transferred staff.

Mrs Thatcher rejects appeal for aid from paper-making industry Fleet Street facing new crisis next week

By Edward Townsend

A new crisis could affect Fleet Street next week after rejection yesterday by the Prime Minister of a joint union and management appeal for assistance for the United Kingdom paper-making industry.

Mr. William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), said after a two-hour meeting in Downing Street that it talks next week with newspaper manufacturers failed to halt threatened redundancies, widespread campaign of industrial action would begin.

He said he had "absolute authority" from his executive council to call whatever industrial action was necessary, including disruption of the distribution of provincial and national newspapers.

Sogat, which has 206,000 members, effectively controls the distribution of all national and provincial newspapers as well as books and magazines in the paper mills.

It is also the main union in the paper mills.

Its concerns come after a decision by Bowater UK to close its newsprint mill at

Glennora, Port, Merseyside, with the loss of 1,600 jobs, and steps by Reed Paper and Board (UK) to shut down three machines at its mill at Aylesford, Kent, and to cut the plant's 1,700 labour force by 700. The closures will bring job losses in the paper industry over the next 20 months to 7,600, with 14 mills and 48 machines shut.

Describing his "very simple philosophy", Mr. Keys said: "If by government action we are going to see the demise of the industry, then we are going to go for ourselves as sacrificial lambs and we shall fight with all our industrial muscle. If that means newspapers, then so be it but course it affects much more than newspapers."

He would be seeking urgent meetings next week with Bowater and Reed, whose chief executives attended yesterday's meeting with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

Sogat has called for immediate import controls to help to save the United Kingdom paper and board industry, but the British Paper and Board Industry Federation's case put

to Mrs. Thatcher chief away from such measures. It sought a reduction in energy prices, assistance to offset exchange rate differences, a spread of two-tier interest rates, and acceptance by the Government that the United Kingdom needed a small but efficient newsprint industry.

Dr. Ingram Lawson, president of the federation, who is chairman and chief executive of Bowater United Kingdom, said the joint delegation had received no assurances from the Government apart from a promise that energy prices would be examined further. The Prime Minister had said nothing to alter Bowater's decision.

The federation has arranged a further meeting next Wednesday with Mr. Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, to discuss alleged unfair trading by some paper product importers. Mr. Keys said he was more worried about what would happen to jobs in the industry while this dialogue continued.

Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Industry, said after

the Downing Street talks that Bowater had been offered "tens of millions" in state aid for the 21,000 sq ft operation and if the company wishes to close then it is their decision.

That was a reference to the regional development grants and Industry Act assistance offered to Bowater in August, to help with the building of a new sulphite pulp mill at Ellesmere Port, a development that would cut raw material energy costs substantially.

Dr. Lenton said at the time that it was the nature not the level of aid that was important. The mill, expected to lose £5m this year, was spending £7.5m a year more on energy than foreign competitors "and it is putting this right that is vital."

The closure of the Bowater and Reed machines will mean that British newspapers will be buying about nine tenths of their newsprint from foreign manufacturers, mostly Scandinavian, English and Canadian. It is expected that many of Bowater's customers will, however, be supplied from the company's Canadian mills.

Journalists angry over editor report

By Craig Seton

Journalists on the London Evening Standard reacted angrily yesterday to a report that Mr. Louis Kirby, editor of its rival, the Evening News, which is to close, might become owner of the paper.

The National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) committee at the Evening Standard yesterday passed a motion stating that the journalist staff would not have confidence in Mr. Kirby as editor.

They were responding to a report yesterday in The Times which stated that Associated Newspapers, owners of the Evening News, considered that Mr. Kirby was favourite to be editor of the new Evening Standard, in spite of opposition at a senior level from its owners, Express Newspapers.

It is understood that some Evening Standard journalists have considered taking industrial action if Mr. Kirby is appointed. They fear he will take the paper "down market."

It is understood that both companies have drawn up a list of possible candidates for the editorship of the Evening Standard that will be discussed at a meeting next week between Lord Matthews, chairman of Express Newspapers, and Mr. Kirby, chairman of Associated Newspapers, and senior executives.

Monopoly concern: The Press Council said yesterday it deeply regretted the impending loss of an important newspaper.

Mr. Kenneth Morgan, the council's director, said: "The Press Council will be particularly concerned at the Government's handling of the proposal to merge the Evening Standard and the Evening News."

Printing union leaders cautious on 'Evening News' action call

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Printing union leaders last night were cautious about their authority to quell calls by rank and file members for industrial action to oppose the closure of the London Evening News with the loss of nearly 1,800 jobs.

Fleet Street workers were instructed to work normally while attempts are made to find a proprietor prepared to launch a new evening newspaper in the capital.

It is understood that union leaders have been in touch with Mr. Rupert Murdoch's News International organization, which publishes The Sun and the News of the World, and Mr. Leslie Dixon, president of the National Graphical Association (NGA) said last night: "I am confident that with the right type of discussions and consultation, there is room for a

second London evening newspaper."

He was speaking after a meeting between senior officials of the 11 unions at the Evening News and the management of Associated Newspapers Group, which publishes the paper. The management plans to close the paper at the end of the month, when a new-city Evening Standard will appear.

Associated Newspapers and Express Newspapers, owners of the Evening Standard, have each agreed to put £2.5m working capital into the new paper in return for 50 per cent stakes.

Associated management made clear that there was no possibility of the Evening News being saved and the unions, while accepting that the title was dead, rejected the company's plans to make 1,796 workers redundant.

Mr. Dixon said that a liaison committee of all the unions was

being established and meetings would be held in Fleet Street next week to gauge members' feelings.

Unions and management combined in a statement to deplore the action of the Department of Trade in announcing earlier this week that the Government had no objections to the merger without it, it was alleged, prior consultation with the companies involved.

Both company and unions attack the higher importance to good industrial relations and the Department of Trade's precipitate decision caused serious dismay and embarrassment, the statement said.

NGA officials have also pointed out that the Evening Standard, which it would not cooperate with the printing of extra copies of the newspaper while negotiations were continuing, except in cases where there were justifiable editorial reasons.

'Telethon' raises more than £1m for charity

By Kenneth Gosling

More than £1m was raised by the two-day Thames Television charity event, The Telethon, which ended last night at the Assembly Chamber, Chichester.

The announcement that £1m had been promised on the telephone by viewers and in cheques and cash presented during the programme, was made 45 minutes before it ended at 7 pm.

"But it is still pouring in," Miss Diana Potter, joint executive producer, said last night. "We intend to keep the telephone lines open for some hours yet. The Post Office did a fine job."

The show was the first of its kind on British television and may be followed by a fully networked version.

Most of the money raised came in the form of pledges. Miss Potter said experience in the United States that the telethon was a 10 to 15 per cent failure rate to honour cash promises, but that was more than made up for by people who decided to send more than they had promised.

All the normal Thames Television programmes, apart from news bulletins, were replaced by The Telethon. The largest amount given was an anonymous £45,000 followed by £40,000 from Action Research for the Crippled Child.

The bosses at Thames are really happy about it," Miss Potter said. "I think they were a little nervous about how it would go."

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Race board inquiry needed to allay fears, court told

By Lucy Hodges

Fears about the improper administration of the immigration service had to be allayed urgently if good relations between black and white were to be maintained, Mr. John Macdonald, QC, for the Commission for Racial Equality, told the High Court yesterday.

That was why the commission wanted to hold a formal investigation into how the immigration procedures were carried out, Mr. Macdonald said.

The commission was entitled to do that under the Race Relations Act of 1976: it was not prevented from investigating government bodies.

It is important for the race relations field for governments to "give a lead and it would defeat the purposes of the Act if government employees were placed in a specially privileged position," Mr. Macdonald said.

The case, heard by Mr. Justice

Weather forecast and recordings

Wolf sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, has been concluded, and judgment reserved. The argument has been between the commission and the Home Office over whether the commission has the legal power to inquire into the immigration service.

The Home Office has maintained that that power must be limited and cannot be used in this field. The commission says it has a duty to work towards the elimination of all racial discrimination in the United Kingdom. The Home Office has also asked the court to declare what powers the commission has to investigate government bodies.

In an affidavit to the court, Mr. David Lane, chairman of the commission, says there is a widespread feeling, particularly among Asians from the Indian sub-continent, that immigration laws and controls are applied more harshly to them than to other ethnic groups.

Prison officer smuggled in drug and drink, QC says

George Dundas, aged 41, a prison officer at the top security jail at Wakefield, West Yorkshire, was found guilty of smuggling drugs, cannabis and perfume into the jail, a jury at Leeds Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr. Paul Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution, said the officer was corrupt, but on one occasion after a prisoner had snared a rabbit, the rabbit was snared and cannabis put inside it. The rabbit was switched up and taken into the prison. The cannabis was removed and the rabbit went into the stewpot, said counsel.

Mr. Dundas, of Branksome Avenue, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, denied eight charges of corruptly accepting bribes and sums, totalling £95, from three prisoners for supplying tobacco, exchanging coins for banknotes, alcohol, perfume and cannabis. He also pleaded not guilty to unlawfully inciting a former prisoner to supply him with a firearm and ammunition in January, 1978, contrary to the provisions of the Firearms Act, 1968.

Mr Duffy says suspension of his union 'inevitable'

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW), said yesterday that suspension of his union from the TUC for refusing to comply with orders over the Isle of Grain dispute seemed inevitable.

Mr. Duffy said his union had no intention of complying with the TUC ultimatum to accept its peace formula by next Friday.

"We are still looking for a formula," he said. "We are willing to meet anybody, anywhere to try to resolve this difficulty."

Heliport serving eight million passengers a year proposed for London dockland

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

A heliport in the West India docks, three miles from the centre of London, was proposed yesterday by Captain Jack Cameron, managing director of British Airways Helicopters. He said it could serve eight million passengers a year.

Captain Cameron, speaking at the Institute of Traffic Administration's annual conference at Dunoon, Strathclyde, said that it was hoped to have the heliport ready by 1984, and that it was proposed to use 68-seater helicopters.

The helicopters could be developed from the 44-seater Boeing Vertol 234 which his company is to introduce for North Sea oil support operations next year.

The new version could fly from London to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and the Channel Islands. West India dock had, or would have, excellent road and underground communications. It was large enough to cope with the expected demand between the middle 1980s and the end of the century. Such a scheme would bring prosperity to the dock area that was in great depression.

Chauffeur left director stranded on M42

From Our Correspondent
Birmingham

Mr. Joseph de Vlieghe, a Dutch managing director, said yesterday that he was stranded on a motorway by his chauffeur after a dispute over who should drive the car.

He told an industrial tribunal in Birmingham that he had stood on the hard shoulder when his chauffeur refused to get into the back seat. He was persuaded to do so by the police who were called but the tribunal chairman, Mr. Donald Rigby, heard, as the company's Rover 3500 helicopter sped at 100 mph, the M42 in Warwickshire was in a mess.

Mr. Sexton, of Boxmoor Close, Redditch, said that de Vlieghe drove erratically, smelt of drink and when told about it stopped the car dead in the centre lane.

When he drove away it was with me standing in the boot. If I had fallen I would have been under my brains out," Mr. Sexton said.

The chauffeur, Mr. James Sexton, aged 55, was dismissed on the spot for refusing to get into the back seat. He was persuaded to do so by the police

SDLP says it will not vote in devolution poll

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

A further setback to the poll launched by Mr. Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, came yesterday when Mr. Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said that the party could not take part in any election for a devolved administration.

There has been no comment from the Northern Ireland Office but it is felt that the hardening of the SDLP's attitude is not unexpected with speeches by Dublin politicians, and especially Mr. Wedgwood Benn in Blackpool on Thursday on the desirability of steps being taken towards a united Ireland.

In brief

Monday Club official quits

Mr. John Biggs-Davison, executive MP for Forest, yesterday resigned parliamentary secretary to the Monday Club, the 172 Conservative group the delivery of an open to Downing Street, the chairman, Mr. Samuel Swearing, said.

Mr. Biggs-Davison said, not been consulted about documents that expressed resentment at the manufacturers were fore of business.

Six people charged after London raids

Six people were charged yesterday after police raided a warehouse and seized chemicals from a north London. They are charged with possession of producing controlled drugs, and possession of drugs. The arrests came in Hackney, N Highbury, Holloway and Fordsliere.

Bomb disrupt fun

Two minor bomb explosions and a series of hoaxes last night disrupted the funeral of Mr. Robin Shi senior ambulance man by the Provisional IRA on day. Two hundred men from all over attended the funeral.

NF to move office

The National Front decided to move from its current office in East London, because it cannot defeat H. Council's legal attempt to it leave.

London club fire

A London club owned Ronald Knight, who custody accused of a fire yesterday, badly damaged. The police are investigating. No one was in the blaze at the Dir Club, Draymond Street.

Guide dog goes blind

Emma, a guide dog, helped its blind mistress 14 years, has gone blind after an operation to the sight of its Miss Sheila Hocken, 50, of Nottingham.

Savoy death inquiry

A man was being ques by the police last night in connection with the death of Miss Catherine Clovelly, 37, of Chislehurst, Kent, London, in the Savoy on Wednesday night. H arrested at Southend.

Error killed pilot

An air crash that Martin Sinking, aged schoolboy, of Cogenhoe, Charn, was the result of a pilot's error, the inquest at Northampton told yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Aid for oiled birds

A £35,000 mobile unit for birds oiled by pollution given by Shell UK Ltd. opened yesterday by the R at Little Creach, near Taunt.

Former MP divorce

Mrs. Mayro MacD former Scottish National MP for Glasgow, Govan been granted a divorce in Court of Session, Edinburgh.

Perfume fraud plotters sentenced

Four men who were said to have plotted a multi-million pound fraud on a perfume company were sentenced at Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday.

Mr. James Wadsworth, for the prosecution, said they planned to produce replicas of "Joy" perfume, advertised by Jean Patou of Paris as the world's most expensive perfume, and to flood the market with it.

Jan Dolan, aged 29, of Winter's Way, Waltham Abbey, was found guilty of two charges of conspiracy to defraud, and pleaded guilty to a third. Melvin Goldman, aged 35, of Leitchfield Gardens, South Street, was found guilty of two charges of conspiracy to defraud, and pleaded guilty to a third. Barry Duggan, aged 26, of Onslow Gardens, Woodford, and Alan Duggan, aged 35, of Leitchfield Gardens, South Street, were all found guilty of one charge.

Mr. Duggan was jailed for four years, and Mr. Dolan for three years, and Mr. Goldman for two years. Barry Duggan was given a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, and ordered to pay £500 costs.

One man facing terrorist plot charge is freed

Lewis McDonald, one of nine men accused of conspiring to commit terrorist acts, was freed at the High Court in Glasgow yesterday.

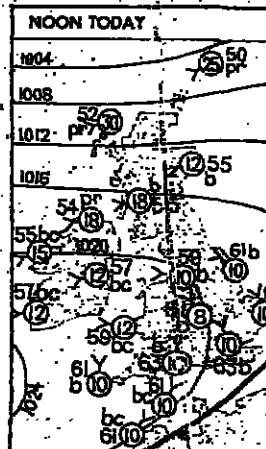
Mr. Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, for the prosecution, said he charged against Mr. McDonald, aged 22, a clerk of Annabank Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow, because of lack of evidence.

The eight others, who are accused of conspiring to commit terrorist acts on behalf of the Scottish Republican Socialist League and various charges, including causing an explosion at a Glasgow Post Office van held up, were taken back to Berlin prison.

The defence case will open on Monday.

Fire in Concorde

A small fire that broke out in the engine of a Concorde aircraft at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday was extinguished by engineers.



| NOON TODAY | | TOMORROW | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Sun rises | Sun sets | Sun rises | Sun sets |
| 6.21 am | 6.21 pm | 6.21 am | 6.29 pm |
| Moon rises | Moon sets | Moon rises | Moon sets |
| 1.55 am | 5.01 pm | 1.55 am | 5.01 pm |
| New moon: October 9. | | | |
| Lighting up: 7.01 pm to 6.38 am. | | | |
| High water: London Bridge, 10.59 am, 5.9m; 11.40 pm, 6.3m. | | | |
| A low water: 4.34 am, 10.1m; 5.06 pm, 0.6m. | | | |
| Dover, 8.52 am, 5.5m; 9.40 pm, 5.5m. | | | |
| Hull, 3.15 am, 5.9m; 4.5 pm, 6m. | | | |
| Liverpool, 8.54 am, 7.6m; 9.25 pm, 7.5m. | | | |
| Today's weather: Partly cloudy with rain in places at first, becoming bright and dry with W, moderate, veering NW, temp 15° to 17°C (55° to 61°F). | | | |
| Tomorrow's weather: Partly cloudy with rain in places at first, becoming bright and dry with W, moderate, veering NW, temp 15° to 17°C (55° to 61°F). | | | |

مركزاً من رلاصل

HOME NEWS

Town Hall staffs defy Government over house sales to tenants

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

The Government's new scheme to sell council houses to tenants with a right of first refusal has been met with defiance yesterday, the day when the rights came into force under the Housing Act 1980.

In several Labour local authorities, including Sheffield, Newcastle, Wiltshire council, officials refused to hand out application forms.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association said in London that it had a national policy of opposition to the sale of council houses to tenants.

Mr. John Gray, housing director, said that his council would not be taking any part in the scheme.

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The Environment's regional office at Bristol, Mr. Leslie

Gowing, housing committee

chairman, denied the council

was acting illegally. "We are

not stopping tenants from

buying their houses. The Act

does not say that we have to

hand out the forms. It says

that we must make them

available. We will sell them

to anyone who wants them.

Mr. Heslin, Secretary of State

for the Environment, had

launched a £600,000 publicity

campaign on television and in

newspapers to alert tenants to

their rights.

Mr. Heslin said the

scheme represented a "momentous

advance" in broadening the

choice in housing, giving

tenants a say in the way they

lived. He said that the

scheme would not be a

handout of money to tenants

but a way of giving them a

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Black tie boat races: Crews from the Cambridge Union (foreground) and the Oxford Union taking to the Thames in evening dress yesterday morning when they raced over part of the Boat Race course between Putney and Mortlake.

The race by two eights was a re-enactment of a similar one 30 years ago. Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, a member of the Oxford crew in the 1950 race, started yesterday's battle with a samurai sword presented to the Cambridge Union by Lord Mountbatten of Burma. The sword had been captured from the Japanese during the Second World War. The Oxford crew, led by Mr. Rupert Soames, son of Lord Soames and the Cambridge Union president, Mr. Charles Gallagher, followed the race. "I do not think Moss Bros will be too happy about this," one of the Oxford crew, still wearing a soaked dinner jacket, said. The 15-minute event, which saw rather more splashing than speed, ended with a champagne party after the Oxford team had won. Mr. Colin Moynihan, the Oxford cox, the one experienced oarsman in the team having won the silver medal at the Moscow Olympics, put the victory down to "hard training, complete dedication, and the right university". The run was to raise money for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. "To be honest," Mr. Moynihan said, "I thought we might have to call them out to help us."

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WEST EUROPE

Bank fraud denial by Dr Sá Carneiro as poll campaign closes

From Richard Wigg

Lisbon, Oct. 3

The Portuguese Prime Minister, last night denied allegations that he had been involved in a bank fraud. The Communists had succeeded in keeping the allegations alive in the closing stages of the general election campaign.

Dr Sá Carneiro told television viewers that documents had now proved charges against him were "utterly false". He said: "I never need anything to do with this."

The Prime Minister referred only briefly to the controversy in his last televised appeal to the voters in return the Democratic Alliance in power for the next four years and so end Portugal's chronic post-1974 governmental instability.

But Dr Sá Carneiro, the Socialist Party's opposition leader, campaigning last night in Lisbon, trying industrialists, chased to reply immediately maintaining Dr Sá Carneiro had still not explained satisfactorily how a loan of more than £10,000, held jointly with his brother Ricardo, had been paid back to the Holy Spirit Bank after using the funds before the 1974 revolution for stock market speculation.

A detailed reply filed by the Prime Minister's lawyers on Wednesday in a local court has only offered fresh opportunities to counter attack with the support of a bank clerks' union. The court proceedings arise out of charges made in a pro-Communist daily.

Dr Sá Carneiro, who spent the whole of yesterday in Lisbon's industrial belt, hammered throughout on the theme that the revolution had been a failure and that the country was now in a state of economic and social crisis.

The election campaign ends at midnight tonight when the Prime Minister will be closing a rally here. Both the Democratic Alliance and the Opposition are expected to announce their results in the Lisbon region, which returns a fifth of all MPs.

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WEST EUROPE



Wrecked cars outside the Paris synagogue bombed by terrorists are examined by police.

Soviet ploy may curb human rights debate

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, Oct. 3

Hope of being able to allow ample time for discussion of the human rights question at the forthcoming second review of the 1975 Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation faded here today when Soviet delegates stuck to their position that the time allowed for each phase of the conference should be limited beforehand.

"We are at a standstill," an American source admitted after this morning's session of the preparatory meeting for the conference. He maintained that Soviet efforts to restrict the agenda were opposed by the majority of other nations.

Some delegations saw signs of a breakthrough on the issue yesterday when the Swiss presented a list of 13 questions on behalf of neutral countries. The questions pointed towards partial solution of the deadlock on the procedural matters which will define the scope of the conference due to begin here next month.

The Soviet delegation replied by presenting four questions of its own, all of which recalled the original Russian positions

when the preliminary talks began here early last month.

Mr. Max Kampelman, head of the United States delegation at the preparatory sessions, expressed "deep regret and sadness" over the reiteration by his Soviet counterparts of ideas which, an American spokesman claimed, had already been rejected by the majority of those present at the talks.

Mr. Kampelman was reported to have quoted a sarcastic American saying to the Soviet diplomats: "I know it's true because I said it before."

Another member of the United States team, Mr. J. J. Verner, said: "We find that the lack of progress and the unwillingness of the Soviet Union and certain other countries seriously to take to grips with the issues before us is a regrettable and highly disappointing development."

In spite of the apparent deadlock, Western diplomats said that they do not expect the conference to be postponed or cancelled. One of them explained: "If we fail to iron out the preliminary details here, we'll just have to iron them out when the conference proper begins."

France expels magazine editor to US

From Ian Murray

Paris, October 3

Mr. Simon Malley, founder and editor of the fortnightly magazine *Afrique-Asie* was expelled from France today, having failed to obtain permission to stay.

He had lived in France for the past 11 years, but, according to a statement from M. Christian Bonnet, Minister of the Interior, he had failed in "the duty of discretion which imposes itself on every foreigner."

Mr. Malley, who was born in Egypt but holds a number of passports, including an American one, was expelled to the United States after being stopped by police this morning near the National Assembly. His residence card had not been renewed when it expired in June.

Afrique-Asie is a magazine which has taken a notably progressive point of view, supporting revolutionary and national liberation movements such as the Polisario Front in the Western Sahara. During his campaign to be allowed to remain in France Mr. Malley has complained that this position was embarrassing to French diplomacy in the Third World.

He is 57, is married to an American and has three children. He has never been permitted to obtain a residence permit for longer than three months since he arrived in France. But until June he had no difficulty in renewing it.

Social Democrat hopes of clear majority ruled out

Continued from page 1

the weaker position on the central issue of foreign policy. Moreover, its somewhat stodgy conservatism is increasingly unattractive to young people and working women.

The Social Democrats, initially relaxed and confident, have worn badly in the campaign. An absolute majority, which might have been possible in the early summer, is now out of the question and it is doubtful that they will be able to achieve their aim of becoming the biggest parliamentary party.

Their chances appear to be somewhere between the 42 per cent they have at present and 44 per cent.

Domestic issues, especially the opposition's charge that they had recklessly run up huge state debts, have considerably damaged the Social Democrats. The cancellation of meetings between the Chancellor and the East German and Polish leaders in August has taken some

Test on water after leak at French A-plant

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 3

There was an accidental overflow of water in the nuclear waste treatment centre at a Hague near Cherbourg on September 22. Although the French nuclear authority has denied that any radioactivity escaped, local farmers have arranged for the water table in the area to be tested.

None of the accident was released by the vigilant anti-nuclear organization in the area, which announced last night that contaminated waters had come into contact with natural water due to a pump failure. The pump, which was containing radioactive water had overflowed into surrounding fields.

The love of Callas for Onassis

Aristotle Onassis was a short, thick-set man. He radiated energy and when he met Maria Callas he singled her out straight away for his very special treatment.

The *Sunday Times* tomorrow publishes the second extract from the first complete biography of Maria Callas by Arianna Stassinopoulos. It explores in unprecedented detail the prima donna's love for Onassis.

Company sources said they had received no notification of any such move. As understanding between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) was reached at its conference in Vienna a fortnight ago, to reduce output by 10 per cent to end the surplus.

Senor Humberto Calderon Fournier, the Oil Minister of Venezuela, said in Houston, Texas, that Venezuela was not planning to reduce its production since the agreement had been reached before the start of the Gulf war. Opec would reconsider its plans to reduce production at its meeting in London on October 14, he said.

They like the SPD stand to gain from liberal CDU voters, who cannot bring themselves to vote for Herr Strauss. Also there are clear signs that their refusal to use the crude and grubby tactics of the bigger parties has won them additional support.

The ecological Green Party, which about a year ago looked as if it could influence the outcome of the election, is now expected to get a negligible 2 per cent, the mostly from the youngest voters.

OVERSEAS

Night-time explosions outside Basra attributed to shelling from across Shatt al-Arab

Iranian long-range artillery turns Al Faw into ghost town

From Robert Fisk

Basra, Oct. 3

Iranian artillery, south-east of Abadan has turned the Iraqi city of Al Faw into a ghost town, sending mortar rounds into the shattered shops and civilian housing estates night and day.

Some of the last inhabitants of the city left their homes this morning, crammed into ageing wooden taxis whose drivers travelled at speed for Basra. They left Al Faw in the hands of a group of white-uniformed policemen who spent at least an hour today crouching beneath the office tables of the local gendarmerie

as shells landed in the central streets.

It is not the desolation in Al Faw that is of long-term importance, however, but the ability of the Iranians to maintain their bombardment.

Although new fires have broken out in Khorramshahr, which is still in Iranian hands, it is now clear that the Iranians have resupplied their artillery units on the other side of the Shatt al-Arab waterway and may soon have the Iraqi port of Basra within range.

Already some of the night-time explosions outside this city are being attributed to long-range Iranian guns rather than air attacks.

The village of Ciba, opposite Abadan, has also been evacuated by Iraqi troops—a small settlement, but one of some importance, however, but the ability of the Iranians to maintain their bombardment.

It should not, therefore, have been surprising that the Iraqis have announced that in future they intend to issue only one communiqué each day. Far from achieving their main objectives (as last night's government statement ostentatiously claimed), the Iraqis are now enduring an effective Iranian artillery counter-attack.

If this is carried to its logical conclusion, then it will not be Khorramshahr that is under shelling from Iraqi guns but Basra from the Iranians.

All day today, military ambulances have been driving down the main highway to Basra from the river bridge, carrying Iraqi wounded in from the Iranian desert. Two of the army casualties told journalists they had been hit by snipers in Khorramshahr which—far from having "fallen"—was still the scene of fierce fighting.

All drivers travelling outside Basra are now required to smear mud over the sides and roofs of their vehicles, lest the glint of sunlight on the cars and lorries identify main roads for Iranian fighter pilots.

What cannot be disguised is the Basra waterfront, where rows of foreign cargo ships are moored, their masters keeping steam up in case they have an opportunity to make a run past Abadan for the Gulf.

But the seamen are beset with other difficulties. The crew of a Yugoslav ship, for instance, have received no pay for two months, and when her captain called the Austrian owner by telephone this morning, he was told to stay with his ship. "Our lives," he bellowed down the receiver to Vienna, "are more important than your ship." Then he slammed down the phone.

Gulf states' fears for the safety of refineries

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

The Gulf states are looking at the fighting between Iran and Iraq with fear and anxiety, according to a British Cabinet minister who has just returned from the area.

For the first time, these states have come to realize how vulnerable they are and that, if the war should spread, their own oil refineries, pumping stations and supply depots could also go up in flames.

After visits to Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Qatar, Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, reports that while hostility to the brand of revolutionary fervour espoused by the Ayatollah Khomeini is the dominant reaction among leaders in the Gulf, there is also widespread concern about the intentions of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Initially, the leaders of the Gulf states felt that Iran deserved what it got, Mr. Jenkin found, in the sense that they had all been extremely upset by Iranian broadcasts continually inciting their own people to revolutionary tactics.

While the Gulf states would never be willing to condemn Iraq as the aggressor—and feel considerable sympathy for its action—they realize their dependence on the Strait of Hormuz being kept open. They would be reluctant to accept an American naval presence in the area for fear that this might also bring in the Soviet fleet.

But they find disturbing the prospect of Iraq seizing the role of leader of the Arab world.

In discussing their anxieties, none of the Gulf leaders Mr. Jenkin met raised the question of an Arab-Israeli dispute, which seems to have faded into the background.

The purpose of Mr. Jenkin's tour was to strengthen ties with Britain, particularly in health matters. Arrangements are being extended for doctors to be trained in Britain and for closer links to be formed with British medical schools.

US pledge to Pakistan: President Carter met President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan yesterday and reaffirmed the American commitment to defend Pakistan.

Recalling the 1959 United States-Pakistan defence agreement, Mr. Carter told reporters outside the White House: "If Pakistan should be in danger, that commitment stands today."

He praised what he called the courage and tenacity of Pakistan and said its freedom, independence and security were of the utmost importance to the United States.

The meeting was the first between the two leaders since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December and President Zia's rejection of an American military aid offer—Reuters.

Saudis increase daily oil output to 10.4m barrels

By Nicholas Hirst

Saudi Arabia increased its oil production by 900,000 barrels a day to 10.4 million barrels a day on Wednesday, according to authoritative sources yesterday.

But reports that the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait had also increased their output by 100,000 barrels a day to 3.9 million barrels a day, could not be confirmed. Indonesia denied a report that it had increased its production.

Company sources said they had received no notification of any such move. As understanding between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) was reached at its conference in Vienna a fortnight ago, to reduce output by 10 per cent to end the surplus.



Iraqi prisoners (front row) joining Iranians in prayer at Tehran University yesterday.

Israeli generals rejoice over prospect of an extended Iraqi war of attrition

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Oct. 3

Iraq's failure to live up to the promise of its early performance in the Gulf war with Iran is causing considerable relief in the Israeli military establishment.

Security experts in Tel Aviv feared a strengthened Iraq would use its hegemony over the Gulf to increase the threat of war on Israel's eastern front and boost Soviet influence in the region. It was also feared that in the aftermath of a rapid Iraqi victory, there would be renewed efforts to torpedo the peace process with Egypt.

Satisfaction felt in Israel at the course of the war has become open in the past two days. From the outset, correspondents had been briefed that the best possible outcome for Israel would be an extended war of attrition between Iraq and Iran—war machines.

Leading Reagan supporter in court on sex charge

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Oct. 3

Mr. Robert Bauman, a Republican Congressman from Maryland and president of the Conservative Union, appeared in court this morning on a charge of soliciting a minor for immoral purposes.

He is one of the most extreme conservatives in Congress, a prominent supporter of Mr. Ronald Reagan and a leader of the national campaign against abortion and other manifestations of public and private immorality.

The Republican National Convention in Detroit in July, he led the last charge against the nomination of Mr. George Bush as vice-president. In a statement issued last night, Mr. Bauman attributed his fall from grace to alcoholism. He said: "As a result of the help I have received from my wife and family, my priest, my doctor, and Alcoholics Anonymous, my own alcoholism is now under control."

"Equally important, I have confessed my sins, as my religion requires, and I am in the state of grace and will remain so with the help of God."

Mr. Bauman pleaded guilty to the charge of soliciting a 16-year-old boy near Capitol Hill last March "for lewd and immoral purposes."

For a report, when the charges will be dismissed.

Mr. Bauman has been particularly effective in the fight against abortion, which he says is an unforgivable sin. He is a state of grace, he says, and so will continue to try to stop victims of rape and incest from having abortions.

He has agreed to join a rehabilitation programme for alcoholics and insists that drinking never affected his work.

Poles claim success over strike

Gdansk, Oct. 3—Poland's independent trade union movement brought hundreds of thousands of workers out on strike for an hour today in a display of force to the communist authorities.

"It was a complete success," Mr. Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity union, told reporters. "We showed that we know how to start a strike and how to end a strike. That is what we needed to achieve."

Mr. Walesa, who ordered the strike to protest against what he described as government failure to honour agreements on pay and access for his movement to the mass media, said the union had done better than expected.

The strike, the first nationally-organized labour protest in 36 years of communist rule in Poland, went ahead despite threats by the government that it would endanger newly-won union rights.

Mr. Walesa did not appear to be concerned about the threat, and in a conciliatory gesture he said the union's threat to stage a general strike on October 20 had been officially withdrawn.

In Warsaw most bus drivers struck and trains put on headlights to express sympathy. Parts of four main factories went on strike.

Mr. Lech Badkowski, Solidarity's chief spokesman, told reporters before the strike that Mr. Mikolajew Jagielski, Deputy Prime Minister, had warned trade unionists that their action could lead to cancellation of the Gdansk accords.

He said Mr. Jagielski, who failed on Wednesday to avert the strike during talks with Mr. Walesa, had implicitly warned the movement that the Soviet Union was anxious about the developments in Poland.

Argentina names its next president

Buenos Aires, Oct. 3—Argentina's ruling military junta today named General Roberto Viola, former commander-in-chief of the army, as the next President.

General Viola, aged 55, starts his three-year term of office on March 29 next year in succession to President Jorge Videla.

host and promoter of Libyans visiting the United States.

When the American hostages were seized in Tehran, in November 1979, he was asked by Mr. Brezinski to contact the Libyan Embassy here to arrange a meeting at which Mr. Brezinski asked for Libyan help.

The Libyans offered Mr. Billy Carter a highly lucrative contract as a middleman in arranging an oil deal with the Chinese Oil Company, a deal that was never completed. They also promised him personal loans of \$500,000 (about £200,000), and gave him \$220,000.

The suggestion was that they hoped to buy influence with the American Government by bribing the President's brother, Mr. John Edgar Carter, with the Libyans' money. Mr. Carter was acting as a representative of the Libyan Government with out registering, and whether he

Only the President escapes unscathed in Billygate report

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had ever tried to peddle his influence.

Besides its general but severe criticism of Mr. Carter himself, the report exonerates the Administration of any real misconduct, while criticizing aspects of its handling of the affairs.

It concludes: "Libyan officials went to considerable trouble and expense in establishing and maintaining a relationship with Billy Carter."

Establishing a relationship with Billy Carter, the report says, was a mistake. It was made and carried out in haste. It concludes that the decision to involve Billy Carter in the hostage crisis, which, it says, "was made and carried out in haste," was a mistake.

Mr. Brezinski, responding to Mr. Carter's suggestion that the President's wife was ill-advised, said: "The report criticizes Mr. Brezinski and Admiral Turner for making decisions about the use of intelligence information without calling for facts available to the organizations generally which may have fully informed judgments."

Canada sets battle lines for a new constitution

From John Best

Ottawa, Oct. 3

The stage was set today for an all-out parliamentary battle on Mr. Trudeau's plan for a new Canadian Constitution, a plan which has already been denounced by the chief opposition party in the Commons and seriously questioned by the second party.

The Prime Minister unveiled his proposals in a national television address last night, saying the time had come for Canadians to break out of "51 years of constitutional paralysis." It has been about 10 years since Canadian leaders first began seeking a formula to bring home the 1867 British North America Act from Britain.

Parliament is being reconvened next Monday, nine days ahead of schedule, to debate a resolution calling on the British Parliament both to enact a new constitution and then end Westminster's right to make laws affecting Canada.

The British Parliament would transfer to Canada authority over all matters contained in British colonial statutes relating to this country.

The new Constitution would contain an amending formula and a charter of rights—both highly contentious issues between the federal Government and Canada's 10 provinces. The difficulty in finding a widely acceptable amending formula has been the main obstacle to constitutional reform in Canada for decades.

The charter of rights would be binding on the provinces as well as the federal Government, and this is certain to provoke strong opposition from many provincial premiers, who will regard it as an invasion of the province's long-standing jurisdiction over human and civil rights.

The charter would also guarantee that French-speaking or English-speaking minorities enjoy the right to have their children educated in their own language wherever numbers warrant. English and French are the two official languages of Canada. This provision appeared likely to draw fire from many of the premiers, because education has always been a provincial responsibility.

The Government hopes to have the resolution passed by Parliament, and the necessary follow-up legislation adopted by the British Parliament, in time for Canada to have its new Constitution by July 1, the 114th anniversary of confederation.

"Surely the independence of the nation, the unquestioned right of Canadians to rule themselves, is not a matter for dispute among governments," Mr. Trudeau asserted in his televised address. "Independence belongs to all Canadians."

However, Mr. Joe Clark, the leader of the official Conservative opposition in Parliament, lost no time in signalling his party's determination to fight the government plan.

Mr. Clark rejected "this arbitrary march to independence" and said the government was "unilaterally disregarding the existing division of powers in Canada."

Mr. Edward Broadbent, the leader of the New Democratic Party (NDP), said he found the Trudeau plan generally acceptable, but he said he was sure that his party could not support it as long as it contains no provision establishing provincial control over resources.

The present draft steers clear of this controversial issue, but Mr. Broadbent said government was unwilling to accept an amendment providing for a provincial jurisdiction would be a *sine qua non* of NDP support for the package as a whole.

Mr. Trudeau, brushed aside suggestions that the British Government officials would be pushing legislation through Westminster in the absence of a federal-provincial agreement in Canada.

"We are patriating a constitution," he said. "That is obviously something which has not been done before in the case of Canada. It is a request that I am sure might make some of them (British officials) nervous, but I don't think that should be any reason to worry us."

He discussed the question with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Mr. James Callaghan and Mr. David Steel in London last night. All of them took the same position: the Canadian Parliament has the right to do something with the British North America Act, we have no choice but to do it.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

TOMORROW at 3.15 p.m.



WALTER WELER

Principal Conductor

BRIAN CANNON: Symphony No. 1 in C

ANNE FISCHER

THURSDAY NEXT, 9 OCTOBER, at 8 p.m.

ANDRE PREVIN

Variations on a Theme of Beethoven

PROKOFIEV: Piano Concerto No. 3

CRISTINA ORTIZ

Soprano

Sponsored by L.A.S.R. & Agents

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

SUNDAY, 12 OCTOBER, at 7.30 p.m.

VERDI: Requiem

STRAVINSKY: Five Dances

KIRI TE KANAWA soprano

Sponsored by British Airways

SALVATORE ACCARDO violin

Conductor CLAUDIO ABBADO

Wednesday 10 October at 8 p.m.



BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Gennadi Rozhdestvensky

VICTORIA POSTNIKOVA JILL GOMEZ

HELEN WATTS KENNETH WOOLMAN

JOHN SHIRLEY-QUIRK BBC Symphony Chorus

PROKOFIEV: Dreams

PROKOFIEV: White Swan (world premiere)

ROZHDDESTVENSKY: A Child of Our Time

SIR MICHAEL TIPPETT: In the Water Room at 6.30

SUNDAY 22 OCTOBER at 3 p.m.

The Anglo-Austrian Music Society & Victor Hochhauser present

VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor: WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH

Mozart: Symphony No. 36 "Linz"

G. von Elster: "Lied der Lotosblume" Variations on a theme by Emperor Leopold I (first time)

Bruckner: Symphony No. 4 "Romantic"

Wednesday, 22 October, at 8 p.m.

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

50th BIRTHDAY CONCERT

In the presence of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Michael of Kent

GENNADI ROZHDDESTVENSKY

ITZHAK PERLMAN

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS: Symphony No. 5 in D major

PROKOFIEV: Violin Concerto No. 1 in D major

STRAVINSKY: The Rite of Spring

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THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

75th Anniversary

NORTH AMERICAN TOUR

Send-off Concert

THURSDAY, 23 OCTOBER, at 8 p.m.

TCHAIKOVSKY: Piano Concerto No. 1

MARTHA ARGERICH, piano

MUSSORGSKY: Oedipus in Athens

MUSSORGSKY: The Destruction of Sennacherib

BARTOK: The Miraculous Mandarin

Under the baton of their Principal Conductor

CLAUDIO ABBADO

£2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, £0.50 (ONLY) from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

FRIDAY, 24 OCTOBER, at 8 p.m.

Paul Steinitz conducts

BACH: MASS IN B MINOR

Wendy Catherine, Sarah Walker, Neil Jenkins, Stephen Roberts, London Bach Players

Blumenfeld Girls Choir, STANLEY BACH PLAYERS

"A minor part excellence" - Sofia Hertz, Bulgaria, 1980

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TOMORROW at 7.15 p.m.

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

JEAN-BERNARD POMMIER

Works by STRAVINSKY, MOZART, TCHAIKOVSKY

For details see South Bank Centre

Van Watson Management presents

MONDAY NEXT, 6 OCTOBER at 7.45 p.m.

ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S

Conductor JOHN LUBBOCK

Soloist JOHN LILL

STRAVINSKY: Pulcinella Suite

SCHUMANN: Piano Concerto in A minor

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In association with Royal Festival Hall

LONDON MOZART PLAYERS

Conductor: HARRY BLECH

Mozart Memorial Prize—Final

Five young musicians, who will have been selected by auditions from an entry of over 100, will perform in the London Mozart Players' final a distinguished list of works by Mozart and a Royal Festival Hall Concert

£1.50, £1.00, £0.50, £0.20 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents

FRIDAY NEXT, 10 OCTOBER, at 7.45 p.m.

LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA

Conductor: MARTINDALE SIDWELL

Soloist: N. J. C. B. V. 1980

BACH: Concerto for Violin in G major, BWV 1041

BACH: Concerto for Violin in A minor, BWV 1041

BACH: Violin Partita No. 1 in G major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 2 in C major, BWV 1002

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BACH: Violin Partita No. 82 in F major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 83 in G major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 84 in A major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 85 in B major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 86 in C major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 87 in D major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 88 in E major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 89 in F major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 90 in G major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 91 in A major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 92 in B major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 93 in C major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 94 in D major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 95 in E major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 96 in F major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 97 in G major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 98 in A major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 99 in B major, BWV 1002

BACH: Violin Partita No. 100 in C major, BWV 1002

GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Manager Michael Kaye

Ticket reservations only: 928 3191 Monday to Saturday

from 10.30 a.m. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays

Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have

already been made: 928 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

SUNDAY 9 OCTOBER, at 3.15 p.m.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Walter Weller (conductor) Richard Proulx (piano)

Bach: Concerto for Violin in G major, BWV 1041

Bach: Concerto for Violin in A minor, BWV 1041

Bach: Violin Partita No. 1 in G major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 2 in C major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 3 in D major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 4 in E major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 5 in F major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 6 in G major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 7 in A major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 8 in B major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 9 in C major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 10 in D major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 11 in E major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 12 in F major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 13 in G major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 14 in A major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 15 in B major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 16 in C major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 17 in D major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 18 in E major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 19 in F major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 20 in G major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 21 in A major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 22 in B major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 23 in C major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 24 in D major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 25 in E major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 26 in F major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 27 in G major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 28 in A major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 29 in B major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 30 in C major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 31 in D major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 32 in E major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 33 in F major, BWV 1002

Bach: Violin Partita No. 34 in G major, BWV 1002

Radio Popish plot

Would anyone have thought of a production of *Outside the Jeweller's* if its author had not become Pope? A papal playwright has a certain cachet, a Renaissance touch to it, which might help carry even quite a lurid script: a mere Polish bishop-playwright might have seemed less promising. So I set down to this event with defiance at the ready, a frame of mind eased by a phrase in the advance publicity: "The play... is authentic drama." Now why should anybody want to make a point of that, unless like a politician's sworn affidavit it were in doubt? John Saxon, a playwright of some reputation, is like a dog walking on his hind legs. Maybe the surprise would be to find it done at all.

Not so this play, written in 1960 for performance without scenery, and in a tradition of "rhapsodic" theatre established, so I understand, to meet the stringencies of wartime Poland, proved at least authentic radio, for it was preoccupied

with the thoughts of half a dozen individuals and the images it conveyed were such as might have been difficult or impossible to translate into visual terms without severe distortion. A Polish playwright, uncharacteristically, made the cartoon representation accompanying a feature on the play in *Radio Times*, *Outside the Jeweller's* fell into three sections: in part one, "The Signals," Teresa and Andrew describe the almost unwilling process by which they came to love each other. The play is that some purpose other than their own was at work here, sending out signals to them which they were to recognize. Andrew, when he later discovers, goes off to war and is killed leaving Teresa with a young son, Christopher. In part two, "The Signals," Anna, partner in a failing marriage, gives an account of her own dire situation and this, it is suggested, arises out of a hopeless search for fulfillment in a life that has greater purpose than she can find. Adam, informs her that the Bridegroom will shortly come down

the street in which they stand: when he does, his face is that of her own husband. Finally, in "The Children," Christopher, and Anna's daughter Monica fall in love and find that in reality they bring to their own relationship the inheritance, emotional, psychological and perhaps (though this I may be reading in) humanly sinful handed down to them by their parents.

All three couples encounter the Jeweller of the title—a figure of somewhat heavy significance who provides Teresa and Andrew with the rings of their (part-mystical?) union, the weight of which, he tells them, is also the weight of the man. When Anna tries to sell him her ring, he refuses to buy it, saying that on its own (ie without her husband's) it has no weight and is valueless—this and her encounter with the Jeweller, suggesting that Anna's way to divine love is through her marriage to Stephen or not at all. When the new generation, Christopher and Monica, visit the Jeweller, they cannot see in him a figure of any importance whatever: will they do so in the end?

Adam comes and goes in each section: it is he who as a friend of Andrew brings news of the latter's death, but he is clearly, to be invested with considerable meaning. The name suggests as much, as does his own statement: "I am here, I suppose, to take up every man's future fate because his previous fate also had its roots in me"—although I must say that I could not see quite how his role within the play supported so large a claim.

Plainly whether *Outside the Jeweller's* speaks to you depends to some extent on whether you call yourself a Christian and probably a Catholic too. But it seemed to me that it had interesting things to say—especially about the interaction of the children with their parents—which were independent of religious persuasion and that, apart from a certain tendency—all too easy to fall into when the style is rhapsodic—on lay on the deep significance, it said them in an accomplished and penetrating manner. John Thorne's production took care to give the text as much light and air as possible. Honours for the acting went easily

to the ladies, Barbara Jefford (Anna) and Maureen O'Brien (Teresa). Miss O'Brien is one of that select but lucky group of numerous company of actors possessing a real gift for playing to the microphone. Leaving aside Arden's *Don Quixote* which I hope to deal with after its part two next Monday, I have had a go at catching up with the past of Capital Playhouse, now being repeated under the title *Alternatives*. N. J. Crisp's *Siege* told of an old man and his daughter (no longer quite young) taken hostage by two escaping criminals. Star-casting (Alfred Lynch, Harry Andrews, Gudrun Ure) could not make this more than a fairly run-of-the-mill play although the relationship between the daughter and one of the escapers was quite sympathetically handled. It might have made a deeper impression if the action had moved less abruptly from the siege's beginning to week three, thus depriving listeners of that relationship's possibly interesting development.

David Wade

Chess On form in Manchester

When, some 50 years ago, I bought a small paperback that had been published in Morgan's Shilling Library in 1891, I felt first of all some indignation at the colossal rate of inflation of 250 per cent since this small four-square volume contained only a selection of the games of the great international tournament that was played in Manchester in 1890.

But an examination of the booklet soon reconciled me to its expense. For one thing, the tournament had been won by my great hero, Dr Siegfbert Tarrasch, the apostle of classical chess whose *Oreithymos Schachpartien* would still repay study and who was rightly known as the Preceptor German.

He won first prize in the tournament, a strong one, by a margin of three points ahead of the great English master, J. H. Blackburne. This latter was the best English player of the late nineteenth century and, in addition to his skill as a player, had a dry Leacockian wit that enlivened the chess scene for his long life and almost equally long chess career.

It was he who dealt with the spectator who commented on his ready pocketedness in the stakes for some offhand games "I see, Mr Blackburne, you don't object to filthy lucre" in a voice still strongly accented by Lancashire, saying: "It's not the filthy lucre I object to, it's the filthy looker-on."

It is clear that, in the nineteenth century, Manchester was one of the most important chess centres in England and it has continued to be so in the twentieth.

However, for some time Manchester has been in the forefront, from the international point of view at any rate. But it is good to see that a determined effort has been made during the last three years to restore the city to its important position it occupied in the last century and this has been made possible through the financial sponsorship of the Benedictine Liqueur firm.

By an extraordinary coinci-

dence, the first Benedictine International Chess Tournament started on September 8, 1978, and it was on September 8, 1890, that the earlier international event ended.

The event has increased in importance every year and the third Benedictine tournament, which was played in the Hall of Residence for Manchester University from September 3 to 11, had among its 58 competitors two grandmasters, the Hungarian Gyula Sax and our own Dr John Nunn, together with no less than 16 international masters and one woman master (the former British lady champion, Dr Miles).

The two grandmasters did not have it all their own way. True, Sax started off by winning three games in succession, but Dr Nunn, as though exhausted by beating in the first round, a cousin of mine (albeit one who was teaching in an American university), drew his next two games. Then in Round Four, Sax was beaten by the American international master, B. Rind, and the two grandmasters proceeded to win and draw alternately to end up equal first with seven points each.

Dr John Nunn was adjudged the first prize-winner by a tie-break and he received £275, along with an engraved decanter and some Benedictine to go with and in it Sax received the same prize except that, being without a decanter, he will have to drink his Benedictine from the bottle.

Third prize was won by the Israeli international master, Lederman, with 6½ points. Fourth prize was shared by five players who each won six points: Ingemar Andersson (Sweden), Nigel Davies (England), Max Fuller (Australia), International master Walter Morris (United States) and Israel Zilber (Israel).

Both grandmasters won well in the final round, Dr Nunn against the Polish international master, K. Fyrel, and Sax against the Swede Andersson. Here is the Sax-Andersson game.

White: G. Sax. Black: I. Andersson. Pirc Defence.

1 P-K4 P-C3 2 P-K3 P-K4 3 N-K3 P-K4 4 P-K4 P-K4 5 P-K4 P-K4 6 P-K4 P-K4 7 P-K4 P-K4 8 P-K4 P-K4 9 P-K4 P-K4 10 P-K4 P-K4 11 P-K4 P-K4 12 P-K4 P-K4 13 P-K4 P-K4 14 P-K4 P-K4 15 P-K4 P-K4 16 P-K4 P-K4 17 P-K4 P-K4 18 P-K4 P-K4 19 P-K4 P-K4 20 P-K4 P-K4 21 P-K4 P-K4 22 P-K4 P-K4 23 P-K4 P-K4 24 P-K4 P-K4 25 P-K4 P-K4 26 P-K4 P-K4 27 P-K4 P-K4 28 P-K4 P-K4 29 P-K4 P-K4 30 P-K4 P-K4 31 P-K4 P-K4 32 P-K4 P-K4 33 P-K4 P-K4 34 P-K4 P-K4 35 P-K4 P-K4 36 P-K4 P-K4 37 P-K4 P-K4 38 P-K4 P-K4 39 P-K4 P-K4 40 P-K4 P-K4 41 P-K4 P-K4 42 P-K4 P-K4 43 P-K4 P-K4 44 P-K4 P-K4 45 P-K4 P-K4 46 P-K4 P-K4 47 P-K4 P-K4 48 P-K4 P-K4 49 P-K4 P-K4 50 P-K4 P-K4 51 P-K4 P-K4 52 P-K4 P-K4 53 P-K4 P-K4 54 P-K4 P-K4 55 P-K4 P-K4 56 P-K4 P-K4 57 P-K4 P-K4 58 P-K4 P-K4 59 P-K4 P-K4 60 P-K4 P-K4 61 P-K4 P-K4 62 P-K4 P-K4 63 P-K4 P-K4 64 P-K4 P-K4 65 P-K4 P-K4 66 P-K4 P-K4 67 P-K4 P-K4 68 P-K4 P-K4 69 P-K4 P-K4 70 P-K4 P-K4 71 P-K4 P-K4 72 P-K4 P-K4 73 P-K4 P-K4 74 P-K4 P-K4 75 P-K4 P-K4 76 P-K4 P-K4 77 P-K4 P-K4 78 P-K4 P-K4 79 P-K4 P-K4 80 P-K4 P-K4 81 P-K4 P-K4 82 P-K4 P-K4 83 P-K4 P-K4 84 P-K4 P-K4 85 P-K4 P-K4 86 P-K4 P-K4 87 P-K4 P-K4 88 P-K4 P-K4 89 P-K4 P-K4 90 P-K4 P-K4 91 P-K4 P-K4 92 P-K4 P-K4 93 P-K4 P-K4 94 P-K4 P-K4 95 P-K4 P-K4 96 P-K4 P-K4 97 P-K4 P-K4 98 P-K4 P-K4 99 P-K4 P-K4 100 P-K4 P-K4 101 P-K4 P-K4 102 P-K4 P-K4 103 P-K4 P-K4 104 P-K4 P-K4 105 P-K4 P-K4 106 P-K4 P-K4 107 P-K4 P-K4 108 P-K4 P-K4 109 P-K4 P-K4 110 P-K4 P-K4 111 P-K4 P-K4 112 P-K4 P-K4 113 P-K4 P-K4 114 P-K4 P-K4 115 P-K4 P-K4 116 P-K4 P-K4 117 P-K4 P-K4 118 P-K4 P-K4 119 P-K4 P-K4 120 P-K4 P-K4 121 P-K4 P-K4 122 P-K4 P-K4 123 P-K4 P-K4 124 P-K4 P-K4 125 P-K4 P-K4 126 P-K4 P-K4 127 P-K4 P-K4 128 P-K4 P-K4 129 P-K4 P-K4 130 P-K4 P-K4 131 P-K4 P-K4 132 P-K4 P-K4 133 P-K4 P-K4 134 P-K4 P-K4 135 P-K4 P-K4 136 P-K4 P-K4 137 P-K4 P-K4 138 P-K4 P-K4 139 P-K4 P-K4 140 P-K4 P-K4 141 P-K4 P-K4 142 P-K4 P-K4 143 P-K4 P-K4 144 P-K4 P-K4 145 P-K4 P-K4 146 P-K4 P-K4 147 P-K4 P-K4 148 P-K4 P-K4 149 P-K4 P-K4 150 P-K4 P-K4 151 P-K4 P-K4 152 P-K4 P-K4 153 P-K4 P-K4 154 P-K4 P-K4 155 P-K4 P-K4 156 P-K4 P-K4 157 P-K4 P-K4 158 P-K4 P-K4 159 P-K4 P-K4 160 P-K4 P-K4 161 P-K4 P-K4 162 P-K4 P-K4 163 P-K4 P-K4 164 P-K4 P-K4 165 P-K4 P-K4 166 P-K4 P-K4 167 P-K4 P-K4 168 P-K4 P-K4 169 P-K4 P-K4 170 P-K4 P-K4 171 P-K4 P-K4 172 P-K4 P-K4 173 P-K4 P-K4 174 P-K4 P-K4 175 P-K4 P-K4 176 P-K4 P-K4 177 P-K4 P-K4 178 P-K4 P-K4 179 P-K4 P-K4 180 P-K4 P-K4 181 P-K4 P-K4 182 P-K4 P-K4 183 P-K4 P-K4 184 P-K4 P-K4 185 P-K4 P-K4 186 P-K4 P-K4 187 P-K4 P-K4 188 P-K4 P-K4 189 P-K4 P-K4 190 P-K4 P-K4 191 P-K4 P-K4 192 P-K4 P-K4 193 P-K4 P-K4 194 P-K4 P-K4 195 P-K4 P-K4 196 P-K4 P-K4 197 P-K4 P-K4 198 P-K4 P-K4 199 P-K4 P-K4 200 P-K4 P-K4 201 P-K4 P-K4 202 P-K4 P-K4 203 P-K4 P-K4 204 P-K4 P-K4 205 P-K4 P-K4 206 P-K4 P-K4 207 P-K4 P-K4 208 P-K4 P-K4 209 P-K4 P-K4 210 P-K4 P-K4 211 P-K4 P-K4 212 P-K4 P-K4 213 P-K4 P-K4 214 P-K4 P-K4 215 P-K4 P-K4 216 P-K4 P-K4 217 P-K4 P-K4 218 P-K4 P-K4 219 P-K4 P-K4 220 P-K4 P-K4 221 P-K4 P-K4 222 P-K4 P-K4 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Of spooks and dreams and out-of-body experiences

A search for the truth about the paranormal

Extra-sensory perception (ESP) and other paranormal experiences: do these phenomena occur? There is no doubt that many people believe they do, though that in itself does not prove their existence. This questionnaire is an attempt to establish the level of that belief among readers of *The Times*.

It is not an opinion survey in the accepted sense, for those are based on random sampling. This questionnaire is, in contrast, inevitably self-selective. The analysis of the results we receive will not purport to assess the level of belief in the paranormal in Britain, nor even among *Times* readers. This is a subject of great controversy and the investigation is designed to discover the extent to which intelligent people

subscribe to these experiences. The result will simply show the incidence of such experiences in their various forms among those who answer the questionnaire.

Completed questionnaires should be sent to *The Times*, Features Department, Room 118, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ. Anyone who wishes to describe a particular experience should do so in not more than 300 words and attach it to the questionnaire. Names and addresses may be given by anyone who so wishes, and they should indicate if they are prepared for follow-up inquiries.

The results will be published later in *The Times*.

Questionnaire

Please circle one or several numbers corresponding to those answers which apply to your experience or considered opinion.

Q1: Unusual experiences do not always have a ready scientific or natural explanation at the present level of knowledge. Do you believe that psychic experiences

- 1 Certainly exist
- 2 Probably exist
- 3 Possibly exist
- 4 Certainly do not exist

Q2: For those who believe that they do, here is a list of the major psychic phenomena reported. Would you say whether you believe the following to exist or not?

- 1 ESP Yes/No
- 2 Telepathy Yes/No
- 3 Contact with the dead Yes/No
- 4 Apparitions of the living Yes/No
- 5 Out of body experiences Yes/No
- 6 Reincarnation Yes/No
- 7 Haunting Yes/No
- 8 Poltergeists Yes/No
- 9 Dowling Yes/No

Q3: Which of the following sources of information acquainted you with ESP or other psychic phenomena?

- 1 Newspaper and magazine articles, media, popular books
- 2 Personal experiences of your own
- 3 Experiences of persons you know
- 4 Literature from scientific studies of the paranormal
- 5 Lectures on the subject
- 6 No acquaintance so far

Opinion

Q4: In your opinion, is extra-sensory perception (ESP)

- 1 An established fact
- 2 A likely possibility
- 3 A remote possibility
- 4 An impossibility
- 5 Don't know

Now we would like to learn about your own personal experiences. The following questions will help you to recognize some even if you had overlooked them before.

Q5: Do you believe in precognition, that is, experiencing knowledge of something that has not yet happened?

- 1 Yes/No
- 2 Yes/No

Q6: Have you had any previous experience?

- 1 Yes/No
- 2 Yes/No

Q7: Have you ever had a dream that came true concerning events which you did not know about or expect before the dream?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q8: If you have had an ESP

dream, did the real life event happen

- 1 As you were dreaming
- 2 Before your dream
- 3 After your dream

Q8A: Was the dream about

- 1 Daily happenings
- 2 Disasters
- 3 Death
- 4 Other (specify)

ESP while awake

Q9: Have you ever had, while awake, impression, hunches or visions concerning events you did not know about or expect, but which turned out to be true?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q10: Did the events happen

- 1 At the time of your impressions
- 2 Before your impressions
- 3 After your impressions

Q11: Were your impressions about

- 1 Daily happenings
- 2 Disasters
- 3 Death
- 4 Other (specify)

Q12: How did you experience it?

- 1 Saw
- 2 Heard
- 3 Felt
- 4 Knew
- 5 Other (specify)

Telepathy

Q13: Have you ever experienced telepathy—that is, awareness of what is going on in another person's mind—when you had no normal means of knowing and verified it with that person afterwards?

- 1 Occasionally
- 2 Frequently
- 3 Never

Please describe very briefly the most interesting experience.

Q14: Have you had any contact with someone who has died?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q15: If it happened, how did you experience it?

- 1 Saw
- 2 Heard voice
- 3 Heard noise of movements
- 4 Was touched
- 5 Felt presence only
- 6 Other (specify)

Q16: Was anyone else with you in a position to observe?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, who

Q17: Was a pet (specify) with you at the time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, who

Q18: Did it show any sign of stress or unusual behaviour?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, who

Q19: Have you ever seen or heard while you were awake someone who you were later able to ascertain was elsewhere at the time?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q20: If it happened, how did you experience it?

- 1 Saw
- 2 Heard voice
- 3 Heard noise of movements
- 4 Was touched
- 5 Felt presence only
- 6 Other (specify)

Q21: Was anyone else with you in a position to observe?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, who

Q22: Was something special happening to that person at that time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, describe

Q23: Was a pet (specify) with you at the time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, who

Q24: Did it show any sign of stress or unusual behaviour?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, who

Q25: Have you ever felt while awake and not dreaming, that your consciousness was outside of your physical body so that you perceived your environment from a point away from your physical location?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Induced at will
- 4 Never

Q26: Have you ever had any experience which has convinced you that you must have had a previous life, or lives?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q27: While awake, have you had the impression that you are witnessing some scene or event in the past?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q28: Do you believe in haunting?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

Q29: Have you ever tried to dowse—to find either water, oil, minerals or some hidden object, with the aid of a forked hazel twig, pendulum or other object?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q30: If you have, did you feel the dowsing reaction, such as a "twitch" of the twig?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q31: Have you participated in, or witnessed, successful dowsing in circumstances which have convinced you that the faculty is genuine?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q32: Do you believe in hauntings?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

Q33: Have you ever observed an object being moved, disturbed or bent without any apparent physical cause?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never (go to Q36)

Q34: If you have, were these movements associated with any particular person?

- 1 A living person
- 2 A dead person
- 3 No

Q35: At the time were there any children in the house?

- 1 Yes/No

If yes, please state ages and sex.

Q36: Have you ever observed an object being moved, disturbed or bent without any apparent physical cause?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never (go to Q36)

Q37: If you have, were these movements associated with any particular person?

- 1 A living person
- 2 A dead person
- 3 No

Q38: Were these disturbances also observed by somebody else?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, by whom

Q39: At the time were there any children in the house?

- 1 Yes/No

If yes, please state ages and sex.

Q40: Have you ever felt while awake and not dreaming, that your consciousness was outside of your physical body so that you perceived your environment from a point away from your physical location?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Induced at will
- 4 Never

Q41: Have you ever had any experience which has convinced you that you must have had a previous life, or lives?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q42: While awake, have you had the impression that you are witnessing some scene or event in the past?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q43: Do you believe in haunting?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

Q44: Have you ever observed an object being moved, disturbed or bent without any apparent physical cause?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never (go to Q36)

Q45: If you have, were these movements associated with any particular person?

- 1 A living person
- 2 A dead person
- 3 No

Q46: Were these disturbances also observed by somebody else?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, by whom

Q47: At the time were there any children in the house?

- 1 Yes/No

If yes, please state ages and sex.

Q48: Have you ever felt while awake and not dreaming, that your consciousness was outside of your physical body so that you perceived your environment from a point away from your physical location?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Induced at will
- 4 Never

Q49: Have you ever had any experience which has convinced you that you must have had a previous life, or lives?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q50: While awake, have you had the impression that you are witnessing some scene or event in the past?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q51: Do you believe in haunting?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

Q52: Have you ever observed an object being moved, disturbed or bent without any apparent physical cause?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never (go to Q36)

Q53: If you have, were these movements associated with any particular person?

- 1 A living person
- 2 A dead person
- 3 No

Q54: Were these disturbances also observed by somebody else?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, by whom

Q55: At the time were there any children in the house?

- 1 Yes/No

If yes, please state ages and sex.

Q56: Have you ever felt while awake and not dreaming, that your consciousness was outside of your physical body so that you perceived your environment from a point away from your physical location?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Induced at will
- 4 Never

Q57: Have you ever had any experience which has convinced you that you must have had a previous life, or lives?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q58: While awake, have you had the impression that you are witnessing some scene or event in the past?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never

Q59: Do you believe in haunting?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

Q60: Have you ever observed an object being moved, disturbed or bent without any apparent physical cause?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Never (go to Q36)

Q61: If you have, were these movements associated with any particular person?

- 1 A living person
- 2 A dead person
- 3 No

Q62: Were these disturbances also observed by somebody else?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 If yes, by whom

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- 1 Yes/No

If yes, please state ages and sex.

Q64: Have you ever felt while awake and not dreaming, that your consciousness was outside of your physical body so that you perceived your environment from a point away from your physical location?

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 3 Induced at will
- 4 Never

Fred Emery writes a postscript from Blackpool

How the luck of the left foiled the leader

The Labour Party Westminster establishment got the disaster it deserved in the judiciously unpredictable outcome at its Blackpool conference. It came once again, even complacent, over the absolutely vital issues of keeping power in its hands.

At the conference outset — although it is hard now to recall it after the past few days — the left turned up, up and down, to the party's annual gathering, to the surprise of many of the party's leaders and members.

Mr Callaghan and union friends were supposed to have fixed it: the succession was being made as secure as it could be for Mr Denis Healey to lead the great revival against the rampaging left and get the party credible again in time for the next general election.

It is now all in jeopardy, and the party splits so long forecast may be nearer than many think. Yet the left did not pull off its great coup by superior argument or by clever intrigue: it fell into their laps by luck and they can hardly believe it.

The party leader's forces — men and women who pride themselves in being veterans of the struggle — allowed a couple of union block votes to escape by an extraordinary lack of attention.

This meant that the momentous issue of taking the election to the party's annual conference was decided by a vote of 100 to 90.

The new process is still to be defined precisely, but the changes will mean that for the first time the trade unions will have a direct vote and a list of 100 members (and remain) British Prime Minister.

Disregarding what this means to Mr Healey's chances, this historic constitutional change comes from the votes of the 100 members of the party's annual conference, which were cast against their union's own decision.

Not only is this not the first time that such deliberate accidents have foiled the best plans. It is also the latest in a long line of party management failures by Mr Callaghan and his supporters. The unravelling began two years ago when the second attempt at government — TUC agreements — which must have averted the worst of the winter of discontent — was dashed from Mr Callaghan's hands by the failure of a key union leader to be present, or brought back for the vote.

The real early warning of a party showdown has been coming for years but was manifest at last year's conference. Mr Callaghan and company had a year to re-

group and then advance again. But instead of coming forward with a counter-reformation to challenge the far left's theology of "democratization", they have fiddled and fawned the lead away.

The joint party-union commission of inquiry was a time-consuming dead end. But it brought the first, perhaps crippling, acceptance by Mr Callaghan of the idea of an electoral college.

The majority of Labour MPs reacted with consternation. But now they are saddled with one, without any idea of how it can be other than a travesty of democracy if the result is determined by the union block vote and constituency party activists.

Sadly, this is all that the left mean by a wider franchise: any notion of engaging all party members (not to speak of Labour voters) in the process of party "democracy" is treated by the left with disdain.

In this hour of crisis, Mr Callaghan has deliberately refrained from taking on the left, preferring to seek to complete his second term in power by like conciliation. It has failed.

Mr Callaghan: the statesmanlike tactics failed.

It left him vulnerable even to the public vilification delivered to his face on the platform by Mr Wedgwood Benn. Although popular in the country, Mr Callaghan has failed to give any new heart either to his colleagues of the centre and right in the party, or their supporters among voters at large.

Right to the end of Thursday they waited for him to stand up and denounce the absurdity around him. But when he gave his defiant assurance about the PLP not contradicting the conference it was so much mud — at least to the likes of Mr David Owen.

One new product of this conference is that a "Jim must go" move has started. It is being led by the gang of three, with Mr Shirley Williams in the van, who now believe passionately that there has to be a change of guard in the PLP in November.

To them the worst of solutions would be Mr Callaghan staying on or Mr Foot as the caretaker. It does not have to be a foretaste of how this struggle is going to turn



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Right to



THE DARK SIDE OF BRITAIN

No one, least of all any prudent Conservative, should take any pleasure in the events at Blackpool. What has happened, not just to the Labour Party, but to the whole Labour movement, is a damage to Britain in itself. It is also an unquestionable sign of the damage that has already been done to Britain by a progressive social, political and economic decline. As a sign that is alarming, as a portent of its terrifying.

The most obvious danger is that a Labour Party, committed to the policies which were adopted at Blackpool, may, in some future point, be returned to power. That is not inconceivable. It is true that the British electorate is experienced and shrewd and that the antics of Blackpool will have reduced the Labour Party's chance of winning the next election. Yet the world economy is now so unstable that it is very difficult for governments to win a second term. As President Carter is finding, in 1983 or 1984 it is not impossible that the country will turn to Labour, however bad Labour is.

A recipe for conflict

It is indeed necessary to realise just how bad the Labour Party has become. The left were able to dominate this conference and they will very probably be able to exercise at least a veto on the choice of the next Leader of the Labour Party. They have brought Labour Members of Parliament under the discipline of mandatory re-election and they have deprived them of the right to select their own leader.

The Labour Party is now committed to withdrawal from Europe and to a virtually neutralist defence policy; the party is committed to making it illegal to charge school fees and therefore impossible to go outside the state system for education; and to widespread further measures of takeover and interference in industry. This would go to a very long way towards turning Britain into a socialist state which would be closer in its organization to the countries of eastern Europe than to anything known among the advanced industrial countries of the West. No doubt the actual creation of such a society would be odious to the British people. But the possibility of it cannot altogether be ruled out, and even the attempt to create it would result in a profound national conflict.

Yet there is another way of looking at what happened at Blackpool which is perhaps even more disturbing. It is the chief sign of the decadence of nations that their institutions decay. One of the vital institutions of Britain is the Labour movement. The Labour Party itself is not an essential institution, certainly not in its present form. Most countries have parties of the left which are better organized and have more rational principles than the British Labour Party. If the Labour Party were to be replaced by something closer to the Social Democrats or to the Democrats in the United States, that would be a wholly beneficial development, though it does not seem likely to occur in the near future.

On the other hand, the trade unions are an essential institution. A modern industrial society cannot be run without trade unions, and the quality and conduct of those trade unions is essential to the good functioning of such a society. It was clear at Blackpool and at the TUC Conference that the trade union movement, as an

institution, is as much riddled with the rot as the Labour Party itself. The militants, with their arrogance in dealing with those who disagree with them, their clear preference for totalitarian communism as against liberal capitalism, and their desperate desire to impose radical changes on society—and to bring society under their own power—were strong enough at the TUC to expel Mr. Chapple and Mr. Weighell from committee posts, and to enforce the shameful TUC line on Poland. They were strong enough to impose their will at Blackpool.

In Britain the deterioration of our institutions has taken place at an uneven rate. In politics, the Conservative Party as an institution has remained effective. The policies of a Conservative Government may not succeed. That is a separate issue, but the British Conservative Party, as compared with other parties of the right, is in better health. The Labour Party, in contrast, is in a state of decay. The leading parties of Germany or the United States, but the Conservative Party is further better organized than the right wing parties of Germany or the United States.

The administrative system of Britain is still efficient by international standards. Anyone who has to deal with the British Civil Service or with British local government is still reasonably likely to be impressed by the treatment he receives compared to what he might expect in many other countries. The system of government, both political and administrative, still commands the respect of the people, even though the reputation of politicians as such has probably fallen.

Yet the central political institutions do not seem to be able to deal successfully with the great problems that they face. The British do not feel that they live in a well-governed country, and in many ways Britain's performance in the last twenty years has fallen behind that of her competitors. There has been a constant weakening of British power, partly the natural result of the final withdrawal from Empire, but even more the result of economic failure, and particularly failure in relative productivity.

Management on the defensive

The failures of government apply also to British industry. It is often said that British management is seriously defective, is class-ridden, and that its failure has been the result of its own inadequacies. There is some truth in these criticisms, and British managers are at present almost universally concerned to improve their communications and their relationship with the work force. They recognize that management failures have contributed to management difficulties.

Nevertheless, British management in industry is in much the same position as British politicians or administrators in government: well off them are well intentioned and capable men and women, trying to deal with an environment which makes it impossible for them to succeed and difficult for them to perform adequately. These institutions have not broken down, but they are not able to discharge their functions satisfactorily either. Ask a British manager what his work is like, he will often say to effect that he has for years been conducting a fighting retreat, trying to save his business rather than enjoying the opportunity for expansion.

even a second degree, would add another to the safety of a well-trained and experienced dental team. Yours faithfully, P. SYKES, President-elect, Society for the Advancement of Anaesthesia in Dentistry, Whitworth Lodge, 19 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

From Mr. P. A. G. G. Sir, Whatever the results of the inquiry into the collapse of two patients under intravenous Methohexital, the question of the availability of unqualified people giving anaesthetics should now be reviewed before further accidents occur.

It appears that anyone can give a general anaesthetic, whether qualified to do so or not. It is possible, and it has happened, that a dental nurse can administer an anaesthetic. There is no other branch of medicine where people without qualification in the subject can treat patients.

Many dentists and dentists have long maintained that only persons qualified in anaesthetics should be allowed to give an anaesthetic to a patient. It is no argument to claim that dental anaesthetics are as safe as hospital anaesthetics because some people also died after a general anaesthetic when administered by a hospital anaesthetist. A death would usually be the result of the underlying medical or surgical condition. It would not be the result of the action of an unqualified operator.

slow. That makes for seasoned but cautious managers.

The loss of morale is partly shown in the deteriorating relationship between the major administrative systems. They are very conscious of each other's defects. Politicians nowadays are very free with their criticisms of industrial managers, and managers are very free with their criticisms of politicians. The great majority of each are better than the others think, yet neither politicians nor managers are able to perform in a way which does them credit.

The decline of Britain has continued for a long period. There were signs of it before the First World War. Other nations have been through similar periods, but have now recovered. German society collapsed in the twenties and turned malignant in the thirties, but since 1945 West Germany has been rebuilt as the most stable and productive power in Europe. France had a much longer decline, but it has been reversed since 1958. In Britain, the social decline has been continuous. In terms of economic policy, Mrs. Thatcher is offering a new start, and the new and more severe economic climate is inducing a sense of greater realism, though it is causing suffering and resentment. Yet the Government seems to address itself only to a part of the problem. Mrs. Thatcher's Britain is being exposed to economic discipline, but is not being asked for the rebirth which General de Gaulle asked of France.

Jekyll and Hyde delegates

Those who actually went to Blackpool found it not only a most discouraging but a most extraordinary occasion. At times Blackpool seemed as remote from ordinary reality as a planet of lunatics. The delegates themselves were, for the most part, normal as individuals. They are British people with families and allotments and children and mortgages, who like a glass of beer on Sunday morning, like anyone else, yet they are locked in the mind-set of the left, a combination of resentment, of phantasy, of paranoid suspicion, of hysteria, of hatred for colleagues who differ on minor points—let alone on major—of hypocrisy and of an engulfing dark tide of preposterous zeal such as we have not seen in Britain since the seventeenth century.

This elixir of evil humours cannot simply be accounted for by ordinary economic or social causes, such as the stress of unemployment and inflation, which have been suffered without the same consequences in other nations. Mrs. Shirley Williams, bravely and accurately referred to it as the fascism of the left, and it has this in common with right-wing fascism, apart from its spirit of intolerance, that it does represent an upsurge of social consciousness of some of the most rancorous material of the sub-conscious mind. The left at Blackpool were high on the self-righteousness of their hatred.

Such visionary malice will not be contained by administrative means. By Cabinet committees, white papers and debates in Parliament, by polite weekend speeches or by the best efforts of the Bank of England, imagination has to be answered by imagination. At Blackpool, what we saw was the dark side of Britain possessing the spirits of ordinary British people. It will take leadership which can personify patriotism, sanity, hope, compassion and the historic vigour of Britain to exorcise this demon.

Dentists would be complaining very loudly if unqualified persons were allowed to practise dentistry. Yours faithfully, M. A. GILLON, 54 Crescent Street, Covingham, North Humberside.

A place for exorcism

From the Reverend G. M. Thomson Sir, May I, as an adviser on exorcism in the Edmonstone Episcopal Area in the Diocese of London, comment briefly in the letter from Mr. Sam Heppner in your issue of September 30?

In the last year I have had 24 queries from parishes in the Episcopal Area with regard to exorcism, and I would like to assure Mr. Heppner that 99 per cent of cases submitted to me are carefully examined and can be dealt with by reputable psychiatrists and GPs.

In the Diocese of London, the whole point of setting up an advisory council on exorcism headed by a group of experienced priests, was to prevent "the frightful misery and terrible acts of violence" that have happened in other dioceses in England. We are, however, left with the 1 per cent. Probably in the depths of the "plushier" areas of the Diocese of Southwark, the devil is not very active, but I can assure Mr. Heppner that the fight with the devil and evil continues in the London urban areas.

Implications of Labour Party's conference decisions

From Mr. Sean O'Connor Sir, In order that the position of Labour MPs on the Common Market is made clear, a motion in support of Britain's continued membership of the Common Market should be brought before the House of Commons as soon as possible.

In making up their minds on how to vote, the Labour MPs, and indeed all MPs, should have regard to the following: The decision of the British people at the referendum. The rising might of Russia. The rising power of the Middle East in particular and of the Arab world in general.

The dwindling power of Britain. The fact that a home market of 200 million people makes more economic sense than a home market of 50 million people. The possibility that if Britain refuses to cooperate with the other member states they might slap on a tariff against British exports.

The fact, stated on page 4 of today's issue (October 2) of *The Times*, that the Community has seven out of 10 of Britain's biggest export markets. The fact, also stated on page 4 of today's issue of *The Times*, that two fifths of Britain's exports go to other Common Market countries.

The fact that Europe has suffered two appalling civil wars this century, as a result of which Europe has ceased to have world supremacy.

The possibility that if the Common Market falls then a disillusioned Germany could yet again become a hostile power of dangerous awesome strength. The fact that import controls, by protecting inefficient industries, will encourage them to become yet more inefficient and thus hasten and increase Britain's economic decline, making Britain weaker.

The possibility of an Arab-Russia coalition against a divided Europe. The unpleasantness of being, by reason of weakness, the mercy of a committee consisting of President Brezhnev, Ayatollah Khomeini, and Colonel Gaddafi.

Those Labour MPs who vote against Britain's continued membership of the Common Market had better learn quickly, precisely what a Liberator Jamahiriya is, because the placing of Britain at the mercy of a combined Arab-Jamahiriya is just what their policy is logically destined to produce.

Yours faithfully, SEAN O'CONNOR, 54, Tonbridge Kent.

From Mr. Peter Murrish Sir, Amidst all the future created by the frenetic activity at Blackpool one certainty emerges, namely that the Labour Party is now very firmly in the grip of its left-wing activists and that, as a result thereof, the next Labour Government will be an entirely different proposition from an experienced one.

It is not my purpose to speculate upon the relative merits of any particular political party or government but, surely, in the present situation the one major service to democracy which the present Government can and must perform is to provide the country with a proper Constitution, and thus render impossible any future attempt by extremists of the left or right to deprive us of those basic freedoms and liberties which we now take so very much for granted.

Human Rights petitions From Dr Graham Zellik Sir, The two outstanding features of the European Convention on Human Rights are its international nature and its juridical character. Both impart a validity to the process of enforcing human rights which would be lacking under a domestic select committee (letter, September 29).

The Commission and Court in Strasbourg are composed of a diverse group of individuals, distanced from the dispute and its background, far better able to enforce minimum standards for Europe as a whole and, above all, faithfully to the emerging jurisprudence, developing a consistent case law and evolving fundamental principles in a rational and articulated way.

To infuse as Mr. Bennion does, the sense that there is an element of policy in the judgments that have to be reached, politicians are the right people to reach them. The most frightening implications for the legal system are likely to arise if the House of Commons is to play the role of a defence and promotion of human rights, but superseding the Strasbourg organs is not the answer. The Convention and its machinery constitute the most refined and successful system for the international protection of human rights.

regard it as of the first importance to preserve this great international venture, even at the cost of the odd unwelcome decision. Yours faithfully, GRAHAM ZELICK, Editor, European Human Rights Reports, European Law Centre Ltd, 4 Bloomsbury Square, WC1.

Mots justes From Mr. David Matthews Sir, I came across the following monologue (letters, September 22, 25) in the appendix — a millitary — of de Lacy O'Leary's *Colloquia Arctica*, published, I notice, in the year before Suez.

March, Halt, Forward, Dismount. Surrender. Lay down your arms. Do not be afraid, we are English soldiers. Where is the headman of the village? Bring him here. How many horses have you? I will pay gold for everything. If you do not, I will send my soldiers. Speak the truth, tell no lies, and do not hide anything or it will be the worse for you. I will take everything and give you a receipt. Do not be afraid, you will be paid without fail. Are you a deserter?

Yours faithfully, DAVID MATTHEWS, St. Swithun's Gate, Kingsgate Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Press freedom

From Mr. Nicholas Moss Sir, I am most anxious that the blanket condemnation (September 29) of all editors by Mr. Kenneth Ashton, General Secretary of the National Union of Journalists, at a meeting of the Labour Party's newspaper group at Blackpool on Sunday—that he was concerned about the right of reply (in the press) for the individual and the way editors were able to make pronouncements with no automatic right of reply—should not go unchallenged and uncorrected.

A man of Mr. Ashton's experience surely cannot have overlooked the role played by the largest section of the industry—the provincial press. I doubt that he can find many instances where provincial editors have deliberately denied an individual the right to put forward his/her point of view in a story in which it was critical.

I doubt also whether the vast majority of editors would operate other than on the basis that the letters column in their newspapers should be open to anybody to put forward an argument on any issue, provided that it is not libellous or defamatory. For Mr. Ashton to suggest otherwise is to do the industry in which he plays a vital role, a very grave disservice.

It is not a little ironic to note, what is more, that the very body which exists to provide individuals who feel they have been misrepresented or denied a right of reply by the press with some form of redress—the Press Council—has been boycotted by its union.

His other statement, that he was concerned everyone would get down to the difficult task of deciding what is freedom of the press, has a hollow ring about it when I read in the professional press that the National Union of Journalists successfully sought the support of the main printing union, the National Graphical Association, severely to restrict the editorial content of London weekly newspapers during the current journalists' strike so that his members' action would have the maximum effect at the expense of the public.

Yours truly, BRIAN CROZIER, 112 Bridge Lane, Temple Fortune, NW11.

From Mr. T.M. Heron Sir, Ought there not to be a memorial service for the Labour Party? After all, it did serve the country in the past. Would November 5 be an appropriate date?

Yours truly, T. M. HERON, High Above Park, Selside, Kendal, Cumbria.

From Mr. Vernon Bartlett Sir, Mr. Benn and his followers claim as a victory for democracy the Labour Party's decision that in future Labour MPs will have to face

Loans for students From Professor R. V. Jones Sir, The possibility that the Government may introduce a scheme of loans rather than grants for students is a worrying one, and it is a partial relief to know that Mr. Rhodes Boyson has not yet committed himself in favour of loans (*The Times*, September 22). The system may work well in America, but this is not a substantial argument that it would work well in Britain, where conditions are different, and the errors leading to the less desirable consequences of the Robbins policy.

Although the situation today may not be the same as it was fifty years ago, my own experience then may still be relevant. I was educated at school and then at university almost entirely at public expense, thanks to A. H. D. Appleby, Sidney Webb and the "whisky money" of 1890—and at no time until very recently have I earned enough to pay back in money the cost of my education. Some of my contemporaries accepted grants at university on condition that they entered particular professions, and some became unhappy in later life because in the time they graduated they would have preferred to do something else and yet could not afford to buy themselves out.

Such problems are likely to arise widely as a civilized and tolerant country. The same decision gives English-speaking Wales what it wants—a clear-cut knowledge of where on the set it will find Welsh and where it will not find it.

The Secretary of State for Wales, Mr. Nicholas Edwards, in a television appearance last week, enhanced his standing in Wales, acknowledged that his Government was yielding because it had failed to carry moderate opinion in Wales with it. That is exactly right. The Government would not have needed to give in to the threat of a fast had the cause in which that fast was planned not had widespread support.

The whole episode is a triumph, albeit an eleventh-hour triumph, for democracy. The Welsh Language Society are not the terrorists Mr. Levin supposes any more than Mr. Whitelaw and Mr. Edwards are the ruthless men they are seen as by some in Wales. Mr. Levin is discredited, not by birth or language, but by sheer ignorance, from pronouncing on a matter which it has taken us 10 years to sort out. Yours faithfully, NED THOMAS, The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, September 23.

By resolving in favour of a Welsh fourth channel the Government gives a minority language group its own broadcasting service. This is something that will establish Britain

More talk of Alexander

From Miss Mary Challons Sir, I have read with interest the new theory of a Dr John O'Brien that Alexander the Great suffered from chronic alcoholism (report, September 24). His diagnosis seems to me to be based on incomplete examination and only half the facts. A heavy drinker, provided his bouts are intermittent, may manage some bursts of temporary energy, though his grunting will be progressively impaired (Dr O'Brien should study the annals of big-time boxing). An alcoholic, the condition once established, will soon be incapable even of this. He will be certainly, and totally, incapable of sustained feats of endurance, of hard physical exertion day after day for weeks on end, in extreme conditions of heat and cold, responsible for experienced soldiers who have consistently testified that he shared the everyday hardships.

Dr O'Brien's theory would be fortified if he could produce an alcoholic noted for exceptionally rapid and efficient reflexes, and quick response to changing situations. The former saved Alexander's life on recorded occasions: the latter won his battles. The military historian E. W. Marsden, concluding his analysis of Gaugamela, writes of his rare ability to sift conflicting reports, to make accurate observations, and, remaining cool and unflustered, to issue swift and well-considered orders, though himself in the line of battle. (The complete assessment is even more impressive.)

Dr O'Brien seems not even to have realized that, had Alexander been an alcoholic in his later years, the desert march through Gedrosia, much of which he did on foot, to encourage his men, would inevitably have killed him.

It is hardly necessary to explain by alcoholism the death of a man who two years previously has had a massive laceration of the lung, involving the removal of a thick barbed arrow, hacked out with a friend's dagger in the field without benefit of anaesthetics. The account of his last illness is entirely consistent with pneumonia and pleurisy through infection of damaged lung tissues, even to the final loss of voice.

Nobody doubts that Alexander got drunk at the traditional Macedonian symposia: since he no doubt drank level with men much bigger than himself, he probably got a higher alcohol level in his blood stream. But no sensible of quiescence do not make an alcoholic. How did the hysterical paranoid depicted by Dr O'Brien come to have his soldiers crowding to his deathbed instead of thinking "Good riddance"? Soldiers are not easily fooled about their officers.

The Greeks themselves recognized a well-known symptom of alcoholism: the practice of taking wine neat. Herodotus attributes the madness of the Spartan king Cleomenes to this practice. Had it been the practice of Alexander, the hostile propaganda could not have failed to note it.

Compulsive denigration of great reputations is as old as Homer's *Thersites*. Who will now give us a new theory about, say, Florence Nightingale, proving that she was not a Women's Libber without mentioning Scutari?

Yours sincerely, MARY RENALD, 3 Atholl Road, Camps Bay, Cape Town, South Africa, September 29.

Surviving ice houses From Mr. N. D. G. James Sir, With reference to your correspondent's remarks (*Midland Daily*, September 23) on ice houses, one of the best preserved examples can be seen at Bickton Gardens, near Budleigh Salterton. It is in excellent repair and only the original timber platform over the storage space is missing. Another good example was to be seen at Nuneham Courtenay, near Oxford.

There were, I believe, two distinct types: the ice "house", which was built above ground, and the "cavern", which was excavated below ground. I recall seeing a description of both these types in a copy of *The Gardener's Chronicle* of about 1855. Both types were usually built near a lake which, when frozen, would provide a supply of ice—an indication, perhaps, of harder winters than we have at the present time.

Yours faithfully, N. D. G. JAMES, Blakenmore House, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

As from: 8 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen, September 30.

Democracy and Wales From Mr. Ned Thomas Sir, It is sad to see Mr. Bernard Levin engaged in the kind of selective quotation and propagandistic doublethink he so deplores when he meets elsewhere.

Striving about Welsh television (September 23) he claims: "While the uproar was at its height, a reputable opinion-poll taken in Wales discovered that well under half even of the very small minority of Welsh-speakers wanted a Welsh-language channel."

The poll was taken over a year ago, and the choice offered was not between a single channel and Mr. Whitelaw's plan, which became the point at issue. "While the uproar was at its height" Now for the sin of omission. The small word "even" is meant to suggest that among the English-speaking majority of Welsh people the idea of a Welsh channel is utterly without support. In fact the very same Gallup Poll to which he refers, and which he pretends that only a few Welsh people wanted Welsh programmes put on one channel.

By resolving in favour of a Welsh fourth channel the Government gives a minority language group its own broadcasting service. This is something that will establish Britain

Tale of a shirt

From Dr L. M. S. Sir, What happened to the dicky? With this apparel, a shirt is superfluous and the only extras required are a pair of cuffs and a collar. I remember wearing them with satisfaction in the early twenties. Yours etc, LEON SHIRRAW, 36 Collier Row Lane, Romford, Essex, September 30.

Ghosts of Fleet Street From Mrs D. E. Barnes Sir, In *The Adventure of the Blue Peter*, Sherlock Holmes directs Peterson the commissionaire, "Run down to the advertising agency and have this put in the evening papers."

Peterson asks: "In which, Sir?" and the great man replies: "Oh, in the *Globe*, *Sun*, *Pall Mall*, *St James's*, *Evening News*, *Standard*, *Echo*, and any others that occur to you."

Yours faithfully, D. E. BARNES, 50 Hill House Road, Stratham, SW16, October 2.

Ghosts of Fleet Street From Mrs D. E. Barnes Sir, In *The Adventure of the Blue Peter*, Sherlock Holmes directs Peterson the commissionaire, "Run down to the advertising agency and have this put in the evening papers."

Peterson asks: "In which, Sir?" and the great man replies: "Oh, in the *Globe*, *Sun*, *Pall Mall*, *St James's*, *Evening News*, *Standard*, *Echo*, and any others that occur to you."

Yours faithfully, D. E. BARNES, 50 Hill House Road, Stratham, SW16, October 2.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
Investment and
finance,
pages 16 and 17

Emergency steel quotas likely to be enforced as EEC talks fail

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Emergency powers aimed at enforcing discipline among European steel producers may be a real possibility following the failure of producers to agree to voluntary production cuts at the EEC Commission.

After more than seven hours of talks between representatives of the leading steel producers in Europe and the Commission in Brussels yesterday, no agreement was reached.

This failure to achieve agreement to a continuation of the voluntary discipline is a commission plan to resolve the deepening crisis in the European steel industry means that the Council of Ministers will have to consider what further steps should be taken when the meeting resumes today.

Over the past week, Viscountess Davigton, the Industry Commissioner, has sought desperately to heal the serious rifts which have developed within the community's steel industry.

She has sought to secure a 15 per cent cut in steel production by the community against the background of serious overcapacity and intense price competition.

Throughout the negotiations, officials have made it clear to members of the European steel industry that the commission would have to invoke the powers of the 1951 Treaty of Paris, which established the European Coal and Steel Community.

Article 58 of the Paris Treaty enables the commission, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, to declare a state of "manifest crisis" if a serious decline in demand occurs.

Producers would then be liable to fines if they over-produced and the provisions of the treaty would also involve limits on exports of steel.

Implementation of mandatory measures has the support of most EEC steel producers, including Britain, but is being opposed by west German and Italian producers.

Further meetings between the commission and the Italian steel industry are expected to take place today but most steel-makers now believe that the commission has little choice but to seek ministerial approval to invoke the emergency powers at next week's council meeting.

No further steps are expected over the weekend in view of the west German election tomorrow and steelmakers' representatives consider that the crisis in European steelmaking can only be resolved at a political level.

It may well be, however, that ministers will decide that Viscountess Davigton and her officials should make a further attempt next week to secure voluntary agreement to the cut-back proposals.

Most of the leading figures in the European steel industry will be attending the annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute in Madrid which begins tomorrow.

It seems likely that commission officials will try to secure last-minute agreement to a voluntary package.

Ottawa aid for Massey-Ferguson

From John Best
Ottawa, Oct 3

The Canadian Government pledged today to help Massey-Ferguson out of its financial problems, but avoided making any immediate commitment.

Mr. Herbert Gray, Minister of Industry, said the government had decided to assist the multinational farm equipment manufacturer, and Massey-Ferguson's main banker, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, to "put together an adequate financing plan for the company."

Mr. Gray said that yesterday's announcement by Argus Corporation that it was severing all its connections with Massey-Ferguson "in no way diminishes the government's view that, given adequate refinancing, Massey-Ferguson will continue to play a strong role in the farm equipment sector."

Argus Corporation of Toronto has been the controlling shareholder in Massey-Ferguson. The farm machinery maker, also Toronto-based, has 47,000 employees in a number of countries, and is threatened with bankruptcy because of a heavy debt burden.

Massey-Ferguson is seeking \$200 million (£125m) in loan guarantees from the Canadian federal government and the Ontario provincial government. The federal government told Massey-Ferguson a few weeks ago that the company would have to work out a refinancing plan with Argus Corporation and with its bankers. The government would then consider possible participation. However, the three parties were unable to come up with such a plan.

Mr. Gray said the government expected Massey-Ferguson's lenders and suppliers to co-operate with the company to allow time for a refinancing plan to be worked out.

There have been reports that today that there was agreement with the Bank of West Germany, intends to call in a \$200m (£125m) loan soon.

There have also been reports that the Canadian Government is divided on whether to extend financial assistance to Massey-Ferguson. Cabinet debated the issue on Thursday but was apparently unable to come to any definite conclusion.

Mr. Gray insisted, however, that the measure he announced today was actively assisting Massey-Ferguson and the bank in developing a refinancing plan — was a "step beyond" the government's previous position.

Until now, the government has limited itself to pressing the private sector to formulate such a plan.

The minister gave no details of the government's planned involvement, although at one point he described its role as that of a "catalyst."

There was no timetable for working out the plan, but he said it should be done "as quickly as possible."

Vatican banker held over Sindona link

From John Earle
Rome, Oct 3

Signor Massimo Spada, an eminent Vatican financier, has been arrested in charge of conspiracy in fraudulent bankruptcy in connection with the affairs of Signor Michele Sindona, the Sicilian-American financier, who is serving a 25-year jail sentence in New York.

Three other former associates of Signor Sindona were also arrested.

Signor Spada, aged 75, who for many years held senior positions in the Vatican's bank, the Istituto per le Opere di Religione, represented the Vatican on the board of Signor Sindona's Italian banks, Banca Privata Finanziaria and Banca Unione. He also served on the board of numerous Italian companies and banks, and recently was chairman of Banca Cattolica del Veneto.

Signor Spada was arrested in Rome, along with Signor Pietro Macchiaroli, a former director of Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura and a former board member of Sindona banks and companies. In Milan two other former associates of Signor Sindona, Signor Matteo Maciocci and Signor Vittorio Cezzi, were arrested on similar charges.

The arrests mark a new stage in the inquiries into the Italian side of the Sindona affair. A parliamentary commission of inquiry into the Sindona case has started work, while Signor Carlo Bordini, formerly Signor Sindona's right-hand man and the chief prosecution witness against him in New York, arrived by air today in Milan. He has been allowed to leave the United States authorities to leave jail to be questioned by Italian magistrates.

£1,000m steel imports plunge UK into deficit

By Our Industrial Staff

Imports of iron and steel plunged the country's steel trade into deficit valued at £92.9m. This reflected a fall from the previous month's level of £142.5m.

Over the corresponding period last year the eight-month import total was nearly £780m with shipments into the United Kingdom during August last year totalling £109.3m.

Exports of the same month totalled £102.3m, compared with £84.9m in the same period last year.

Exports during August, this year fell to £76.6m, compared with nearly £96m in the same month last year.

The bulk of imports arrived in the United Kingdom after the strike ended. This reflected the orders placed by major steel-using industries with foreign steelmakers during the strike.

The latest Government figures underline the serious damage which the industry suffered because of the three-month steel strike at the beginning of this year. They also highlight the tough battle which the British Steel Corporation and the private sector steelmakers face in clawing back business lost to foreign competitors.

But both BSC and the independent steelmakers have some comfort from signs that the flood of imports, which has characterized trends since the end of the strike, is beginning to ease back.

In the first eight months of this year the value of steel imports totalled £1,022.5m, with the inflow during August valued at £92.9m.

Malaysian business owns 10 pc of Dunlop

By Philip Robinson

Mr. Chafar Baba, a Malaysian businessman and politician, disclosed yesterday that his investment group, Goodfield, owns virtually 10 per cent of Dunlop, the leading British tyre maker, in five days to 10.1 per cent.

Some 2 million of the 6.8 million shares which have been acquired during the last week came as the result of a placing in the stock market of 4.2 million new shares.

It seems likely that the commission officials will try to secure last-minute agreement to a voluntary package.

Inflation still top priority — IMF

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 3

M. Jacques de Larosiere, head of the International Monetary Fund, has given a warning that premature relaxation of fiscal and monetary policies would have serious inflationary consequences extending over several years for many countries.

He told the final session of the fund's annual meeting in Washington that the IMF's policy of fighting inflation "must remain the top priority."

Mr. de Larosiere has succeeded at this meeting in winning agreement from ministers for an increase in the IMF's role in monitoring the IMF directors will be actively considering in the coming year ways of making the IMF into more of a development aid institution.

Mr. de Larosiere stressed that aid must be increased to a major benefit was the agreement this week that the IMF should be allowed to lend countries up to 600 per cent of their quotas.

Mr. Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, told the final session of the conference that the statements made by ministers of finance here provided the bank with the brief now for expanding its lengthy programme. The bank must raise more cash and in doing so must take full account of current budgetary constraints faced by the governments of the developed nations.

Telecom to press for easing on cash limits

By Bill Johnstone

Mr. George Jefferson, the new head of British Telecom, has called for a relaxation in the government cash limits on telecommunications. He hinted that the corporation should be allowed to raise money privately.

He said Britain could not be provided with the kind of telecommunications system it would need in the decades ahead without the expenditure of very large sums of money. "We recognize the need to control public expenditure but unless we can find ways of matching finance to the real need, the ability of commerce and industry in the United Kingdom to be competitive will be seriously impaired by lack of a good telecom network."

Mr. Jefferson, who took office only last month, is clearly in sympathy with those within the Post Office who have been fighting for the right to raise private capital. His predecessor, Sir William Barlow, also held similar views.

Mr. Jefferson said: "Telecom can be a profitable growth business capable of sustaining substantial borrowing on a sound basis."

Profits had dropped from £247.1m in 1978/9 to £236.1m in 1979/80, partly because of problems resulting from the non-payment of telephone bills during the computer staff strike at the Post Office last year.

As a result of its commitment to spend on average



Mr. George Jefferson: Telecom can sustain new borrowing.

Carter attack on Fed over interest rates

Continued from page 1

Mr. Ronald Reagan, Republican presidential candidate, said it was President Carter's policies that could be leading the nation towards "another term of wild inflation and unavailability mortgage loans."

The monetarist course of the Carter administration, which has led to higher interest rates, which could choke the economic recovery. But if it fails to slow money stock growth, it risks a loss of credibility.

The Fed is widely viewed in the markets as the only institution in Washington that is fighting inflation, with the White House and Congressional fiscal policies seen as highly inflationary. Any signs of the Fed weakening its resolve could deeply depress share prices and weaken the dollar, because it would greatly increase inflation expectations, Wall Street analysts pointed out.

Little comfort is being taken in the markets from the fact that there was some encouraging economic news today, which the White House declared showed the economy was improving. Both unemployment and inflation figures showed downward movements, although private economists pointed out that one month's figures did not make a trend.

For the first time in four years, the monthly wholesale prices figure declined. The fall of 0.2 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis was due almost entirely to a moderation in food prices after sharp rises in the past two months.

The 0.2 per cent fall followed rises in wholesale prices of 1.5 per cent in August and 1.7 per cent in July. The wholesale price index for August stands 12.8 per cent higher than a year ago at 248.9 per cent (1957=100).

The government also released labour market figures showing a decline in September in the unemployment rate to 7.5 per cent, from 7.6 per cent in August and 7.8 per cent in July.

Most economists expect sluggish economic growth in the next year and, with a swelling labour force, they expect some rise in the unemployment rate.

Private sector inquiry

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday gave an assurance that he would examine the position of the private steel industry in the Community steel and the subsidized British Steel Corporation. However, he made it clear he was making no advance promises except to look at the situation.

The news will be welcomed particularly by the steel industry, which has been pressing for government aid after the announcement of the £400m subsidy granted to BSC.

During a tour of industries in Hull and the surrounding district, Sir Keith said of the public and private steel sectors: "I don't think the inconsistency is because they are in the same industry."

"The awkwardness comes where British Steel is subsidized and in competition with the private sector. Not all private steel companies are in competition with BSC."

On the question of restricting imports, Sir Keith said: "I can't offer anything. About Europe, I cannot give an

Professor set to become Prime Minister's personal advisor Economist on right road for Downing Street

Professor Alan Walters, who seems certain to become the Prime Minister's personal economic adviser, at the beginning of next year, is regarded as a man with well-developed views, not unlike those of Mrs. Thatcher herself, and a strong view. He is firmly of the "monetarist" persuasion, and even mainstream economists describe his brand of monetarism as "inflexible" and "rigid."

However, he appears genuinely puzzled that his fellow economists view him this way. At least until 1970, he appeared to be sceptical about making monetary control the sole instrument of economic policy. At that time, Lord Kaldor said of him, in an article in a banking journal, that he was not a true monetarist in the American mould. But in later years the impression of Professor Walters as a "crude" monetarist has become widespread.

One former colleague described him yesterday as a "very rigid monetarist with a confident belief in the predictability and certainty of the effect of monetary growth on the level of prices."

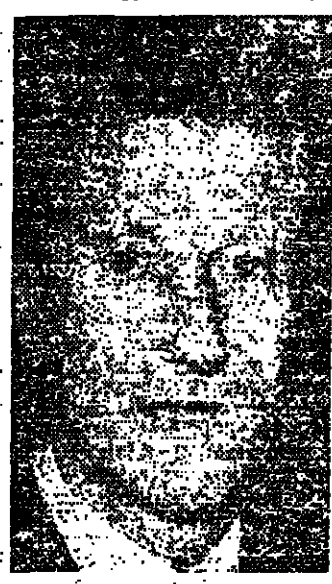
At present he is Professor of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins University, Maryland, where he has been since 1977. Although the details of his appointment at No 10 Downing Street have not been completed, it seems likely that he will take up the post on a year leave of absence from Johns Hopkins.

As well as his university position, Professor Walters is an economic adviser to the World Bank where he is involved in the development of the bank's lending policy.

Professor Walters' reason for choosing the United States as a place to pursue his career is said by former colleagues to be partly personal and partly disillusionment with economic management in Britain. He has written critically about economic policy under the government of Mr. Edward Heath. Before leaving this country, he had spent almost a decade as Cassa Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics.

He was a member of the Roskill Commission on the third London airport and is regarded as an outstanding transport economist. It is in this field that he is held to have made his most important contribution to economics.

The 54-year-old professor was born in a working-class area of Leicester and went to Leicester University College. He is, however, a political conservative. He said yesterday that he believed the policies of the present Government were broadly "on the right lines," and he thought that these policies had every chance of succeeding. "Certainly," he added, "I would not be prepared to take up the post of adviser to a Government that I thought was likely to slack."



Professor Alan Walters: Thatcher Government "on right lines."

His acquaintance with Mrs. Thatcher goes back some years: he met her before she became leader of the Conservative Party. He is also on good terms with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and closely associated with Mr. Enoch Powell at one time.

It is not, apparently, intended that Professor Walters will join the policy unit within No 10 run by the Prime Minister by Mr. John Hoskyns.

But inevitably he will be closely involved with the unit's work. Professor Walters sees his new role as providing the Prime Minister with an independent view. He shares the widely held view that official advice is frequently coloured by departmental interests.

On a specific issue, at least, Professor Walters shows no sense of rigidity. This is the question of whether the Government should introduce monetary base control as a way of ensuring that the growth in the money supply is contained within prescribed limits. With the big jump in the growth of the money supply this summer, the issue of monetary base control is now one of the most pressing that the Government faces.

Professor Walters holds an open mind between monetary base control and a general open market control. Both systems depend critically on the technical operation in the professor's view.

Some economists who do not share Professor Walters' views showed undisguised dismay yesterday at his probable appointment as adviser to Mrs. Thatcher, because of what is his look "presidential" and monetarism. But he is generally described as a "nice man," and there is little doubt that Mrs. Thatcher intends him to be a major influence in Downing Street.

Melvin Westlake

PRICE CHANGES

| Rises | Falls |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alfred & S. 23p to 363p | Berkley Exp 15p to 223p |
| Field & Harvey 34p to 283p | Charterhouse Pet 5p to 97p |
| First City 6p to 45p | Cms Gold Flds 13p to 638p |
| Husky Oil 15p to 635p | FC Fluoride 17p to 71p |
| Lee Cooper 15p to 169p | Global Nat Res 10p to 230p |
| | |
| Nelson David 11p to 5p | RCA Int 13p to 155p |
| Northern Green 45c to 68c | Kimross 21p to 774p |
| Peko Walsend 20p to 60p | Northing Exp 15p to 243p |
| Sethaby, P. E. 2p to 35p | Paterson 2p to 23p |
| Wardle, B. 7p to 51p | Rand Mine Prop 15p to 370p |

THE POUND

| Bank | Bank | Bank | Bank |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Australia 2.87 | Belgium 36.15 | Denmark 13.76 | France 6.55 |
| Germany 4.70 | Italy 1.36 | Japan 359.99 | Netherlands 4.36 |
| Spain 16.48 | Sweden 13.76 | Switzerland 2.44 | USA 1.54 |
| UK 1.00 | | | |

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THE M&G GROUP

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

Reclaiming tax paid overseas



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

I have been told that it might be cheaper to insure my car at Lloyd's than with my present insurer. I am a resident in the UK but my car is insured in Germany. I have been told that I can claim back the tax I have paid on the insurance. Is this true? (R. G. Beckingham)

Try another insurance broker. A broker does not have to be a Lloyd's broker. He is able to place business at Lloyd's. One firm of Lloyd's brokers, John Holman & Sons, has made arrangements with a large number of non-Lloyd's brokers so that they can place business virtually direct with a number of Lloyd's syndicates. Another broker may very well have these facilities and be able to help you.

I have been made redundant and intend to set up as a consultant, working from home. Are there any points I need to watch from the insurance point of view? (J. L. Nottingham)

First, you should tell your household insurers and secure their agreement to cover any items of equipment which would not normally be covered by a household policy. If you employ anybody, even part-time, you are obliged by law to have employer's liability insurance and you must display the certificate of insurance.

As you are a married man, if they will extend the third party section to indemnify you for liability to clients and others visiting you at home. And you would be foolish not to consider taking out "professional indemnity" insurance to provide protection against claims for negligence and so on in your professional capacity.

I married in July 1980. Both my wife and I have houses, and I have moved into her house, mine currently being empty. I have a £15,000 mortgage, dating from 1976. During the remainder of this tax year, if I do not let my house will the mortgage interest on my house continue to be allowable for tax against my income, and would it be treated differently? (DSB, London, W8)

The correct legal position is that interest may only qualify for relief if at the time that it is paid, the property is your main residence. This is basically a question of fact and it seems plain that your wife's property is now your main residence.

However, in a statement dated September 24 the Inland Revenue announced an extraordinary concession. Mortgage interest will be available on your mortgage for a period of twelve months from the time that you took up residence in your wife's property. The concessionary relief will be available only if your property is sold within the twelve-month period.

So far as capital gains tax is concerned, no chargeable gain will arise if your property is sold within two years of your ceasing to occupy it as your main residence. This is so whether or not you let the property during that period.

Irish choices
Flexibility has to be the key-note for any insurance policy these days, particularly if it is a long-term life insurance such as Irish Life's new Unit S Plan.

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| | |
|--------------------|-----|
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| Barclays | 16% |
| BCCI | 16% |
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| C. Hoare & Co. | 16% |
| Lloyds Bank | 16% |
| Midland Bank | 16% |
| Nat Westminster | 16% |
| Rossminster | 16% |
| TSB | 16% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 16% |

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 14% per annum

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The Over-the-Counter Market

| 1979-80 | Company | Price | Chg | Div | Yld | P/E |
|---------|----------------------|-------|-----|------|------|-----|
| 99 | 44 Airsprung Group | 48 | -1 | 6.7 | 14.0 | 2.8 |
| 50 | 21 Armitage & Rhodes | 22 | - | 1.4 | 6.4 | 3.1 |
| 173 | 923 Bardon Hill | 172 | - | 9.7 | 5.6 | 6.5 |
| 100 | 74 Canity Care Pref | 74 | - | 15.3 | 20.7 | 3.8 |
| 101 | 63 Deborah Ord | 120 | -1 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 4.7 |
| 126 | 88 Frank Horsell | 66 | - | 11.0 | 16.7 | 3.0 |
| 129 | 66 Frederick Parker | 66 | - | 1.1 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| 156 | 81 George Blair | 82 | - | 6.0 | 7.3 | 3.1 |
| 84 | 45 Jackson Group | 121 | - | 7.9 | 6.5 | 4.9 |
| 133 | 103 James Burreough | 310 | - | 31.3 | 10.1 | 3.2 |
| 310 | 242 Robert Jenkins | 220 | - | 15.1 | 6.9 | 3.2 |
| 232 | 175 Torday Limited | 11 | - | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 34 | 10 Twinkl Ord | 85 | - | 15.0 | 18.7 | 3.1 |
| 90 | 70 Twinkl Holdings | 100 | - | 3.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| 56 | 23 Unilever Holdings | 100 | - | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| 101 | 42 Walter Alexander | 240 | - | 12.1 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| 245 | 136 W. S. Yeates | | | | | |

* Accounts not prepared under provision of SSAP 15.

Stock markets

Equities drift as oils come in for profit-taking

Investors took a back seat in the market yesterday, again worried by further news of the recession and the war in the Middle East.

Jobs, eagerly sought by bargain hunters who had been evident early on, particularly among electricals, but had faded by the close. Dealers decided to sit tight and wait for the bank holidays that begin on Tuesday, which might just lead to a cut in the Minimum Lending Rate.

As a result the market was left to fend for itself with profit-taking experienced even among the oils, a buoyant feature of late. Nevertheless, the FT index, which had opened 0.5 down at 10 am, eventually closed 0.4 up at 473.

Girls continued to mark time having been disappointed by Thursday's decision not to cut MLR, and the rise in United States prime rates to 14 per cent.

Leading industrials had a quiet time except for one or two features, which included Dunlop 2p higher at 80p. This followed news that Goodyear Plaza had taken a 10.1 per cent stake following Dunlop's purchase of certain assets of Kwik-Rit last week.

Glaxo gained 4p to 246p along with Beecham 2p at

153p, Unilever 3p to 401p, and Fisons 2p to 194p. But ICI shed a further 2p to 340p along with Distillers 5p lighter at 207p and Rank 4p off at 160p, the latter on profit-taking following a recent bullish circular by Carr Seabag.

Oils had another strong session, although jobbers admitted to a certain amount of profit-taking after a solid week of sharp rises. BP closed 2p off at 418p.

A bullish circular from Wood Mackenzie has nudged ICI yesterday for a two-day fall of 16p to 143p. Second-half profits are now expected to fall, leaving the year's profits at 142m, some £10m below Wood Mackenzie's previous estimate and down £3m on the previous year.

at 406p, after touching 420p, with Ultramar falling 7p to 433p. Lasso 2p easier at 762p, Tricentral 4p down at 366p and Burmah 4p lower at 187p. Only Shell held its own, closing unchanged at 418p.

Among second-liners, Sovereign fell 12p to 366p following reports that it had abandoned one of its drilling projects, but news of a substantial oil and gas discovery at Blackstone Petroleum 2p to 721p.

The market showed very little anxiety over the placing with various institutions of 18m shares in European Ferries at 150p, which was used to pay for the recent acquisition of Singer & Friedlander. The shares closed 1p off at 152p.

Elsewhere, profit-taking saw KCA International tumble 1p to 155p, Berkeley Exploration 18p to 220p and Carless Capel 5p to 183p.

Shares of Vickers jumped 10p to 139p following a brokers' seminar.

Equity turnover on October 2 was £137.46m (15,075 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Tele-

graph, were KCA International, BP, Town & City, Premier, Shell, Associated Dairies, European Ferries, Security Centres, National Westminster Bank, Royal Bank of Scotland, Lomha, Plessey, Rank Organisation and Consolidated Gold Fields.

Traded options saw a downturn in business, along with the rest of the market, with only 1,263 contracts reported. BP was once again a favourite with 513 contracts, of which the majority were traded in October 3000 series. Interest was also expressed in Cons Gold on 165 contracts, Lomha on 115 contracts and Marks & Spencer on 116 contracts.

Traditional options had a fairly busy day with calls in Lomha, ICL and Dunlop.

Shares of J. W. Wassall rose a further 1p to 23p yesterday following heavy activity in the shares earlier in the week resulting in 15 per cent of the equity changing hands. Brokers Pannier Gordon bought 5 per cent of the shares, with the rest being picked up by Midlands brokers. Further developments are expected soon.

Doubles were completed in Double Eagle, Town & City and FNFC.

Latest results

| Company | Profit | Div | Div | Div | Div |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| For or Fin | 32,629,411 | 1,291,071 | 1,291,071 | 1,291,071 | 1,291,071 |
| F. C. Finance (1) | 0.18(0.16) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Cla & Bass Metrol (F) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Jamaica Sugar (F) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Kwintco (F) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Isstock, J. (1) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Lyle Shipping (1) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| L. Ryan (1) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| G. W. Sparrow (F) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Sanderson Murray (F) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Scot Met Prep (F) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Tack's Cons (1) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Ward White (1) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |
| Tripleview (1) | 0.20(0.15) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) | 0.02(0.02) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on per share. Elsewhere in Business News they are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiple the net dividend by 1.25. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = loss, † = dividend is shown gross; ‡ = adjusted for scrip issue; § = not revenue.

Lyle confident despite slow start

Although Lyle Shipping suffered an 11 per cent fall in profits at the halfway stage, the results for the full year are likely to show an improvement.

The turn round will come, according to the chairman, Mr. Herbert Ward, when the Offshore group and the acquisition of Scottish Ship Management which will be accounted for as a subsidiary in the second half. The acquisition of the remaining 50 per cent of the company was already announced by Lyle and was approved in June and its profits are forecast for 1980 at £1.75m.

Lyle's pretax profits slipped from £2.5m to £2.3m in the six

months to June 30 while turnover rose by 25 per cent to £7.9m.

Interest charges increased from £904,000 to £1.2m during the period. North Sea Services turned in a £479,000 loss compared with £350,000 profit last time, but this is expected to show a profit by the year end as better contracts with improved margins have been negotiated.

Insurance broking also showed a decline with profits falling from £55,000 to £14,000. However, the group's present forward cover of business should protect it from any downturn in 1981.

precision engineering, shipped in £50,000 compared with £4,000 last time. Profit from a ship sale was £1m, against £810,000, although investment profit was down from £1.5m to £53,000.

The interim dividend has been boosted by 21 per cent to 5.7p gross and the final dividend is expected to be increased by a similar amount.

Mr. Walkinshaw said that although the medium-term outlook is still uncertain due to the current weakness in freight markets and the world economic situation, the group's present forward cover of business should protect it from any downturn in 1981.

Overseas setbacks reduce Istock Johnson profits

Brickmaker Istock Johnson announced much lower interim pretax profits yesterday and said that the full-year figure is likely to be well down on 1979's profits of £4.8m.

The dividend has been held at 2.14p gross, as the increased capital profit is expected in the second half. Belgian losses, which have halved, will be eliminated once the remaining plant there is sold to the Belgian government.

United States is now showing signs of recovery, and some profit is expected in the second half. Belgian losses, which have halved, will be eliminated once the remaining plant there is sold to the Belgian government.

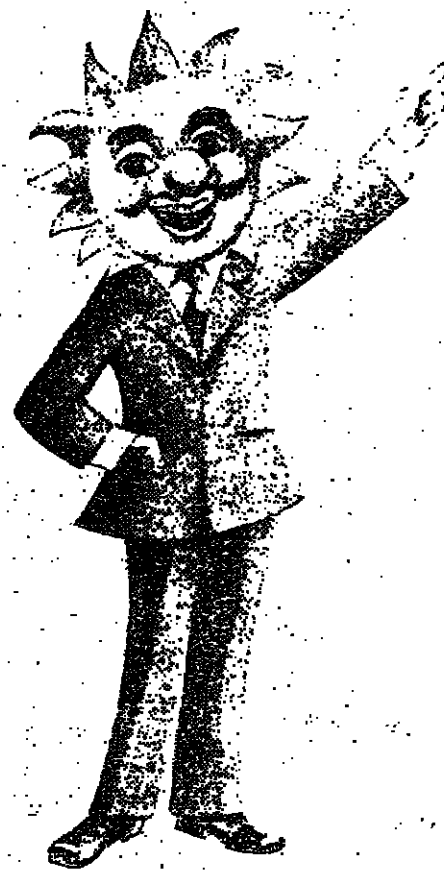
Istock Johnson is now beginning to feel the pinch over here as the recession filters through to the brick manufacturers. Mr. Paul Hyde-Thomson, the chairman, said yesterday.

The United States is now showing signs of recovery, and some profit is expected in the second half. Belgian losses, which have halved, will be eliminated once the remaining plant there is sold to the Belgian government.

Borrowings rose by £3m to £21m by June 30, and are now around £23m.

If you can predict financial markets 20 years ahead, congratulations.

If not, can you afford a pension plan that's less flexible than this one?



investment performance possible. Alternatively, there's a unit-linked plan. Here your contributions buy units whose value is directly related to the performance of an investment fund. In declining markets, the value can fall. In rising markets, it can appreciate fast.

So in general, unit-linked plans offer potential for greater growth—but without the guarantees.

As you can see, there's a case for either plan. Which doesn't help you much with the decision. Which is where Sun Life comes in.

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But from time to time during your working life you can change that decision.

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Select the unit-linked approach, and then you can make a further choice between funds specialising in shares, property, fixed-interest securities, cash deposits, international, American and Far Eastern investment. Or you can go into the Managed Fund, which holds elements of some or all of the others, as current market conditions dictate.

You might, for example, decide that you'll be retiring in 20 years' time; and that in the first few years, you'd like to take the growth opportunities of the unit-linked approach.

Then, a few years before retirement, at the right moment, you might decide to consolidate your gains, and change to a with-profits basis, to make sure of a guaranteed minimum benefit.

If you still can't decide which basis is better, you could divide your investment between two plans, one with-profits, the other unit-linked, each of which includes the option to change the basis of providing the benefits.

The end result: a method of building a pension that can offer a combination of potential performance and security that has never been offered before.

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Meanwhile, for full details without obligation, please send us the coupon.

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Broker's Name _____

Address _____

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Commodities

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The effectiveness of the International Coffee Agreement export quotas in stabilizing prices during the 1980-81 coffee year from October 1 will be tested during the next five months as new crop supplies arrive on the market, ICO delegates and coffee traders said in London yesterday (writes David Axtell of Reuter).

The price range for operating quotas ranges from 115 to 155 cents per lb. But with the current market at 145 cents, a quota at 125 cents and the difficulties some governments may have in bridging controls immediately into operation, there could be a rush to sell by exporters.

ICO executive director Mr. Alexandre Belirao, however, told journalists after the ICO Council had agreed on the quota package that the ICO is not planning all steps to implement quotas.

Some traders consider the mechanisms of the price range are such that prices will be prevented from rising much above 155 cents per lb. and could drift downwards.

They say the producers have compromised too much on price and on the availability of supplies even under quotas in their eagerness to reach an agreement with consumers.

One area of concern to traders anxious to maintain blending and trading patterns was the availability of supplies of robusta coffee.

The quota of 12.5 million bags, which is at least 2.5m bags less than they sought,

The quiet, comfortable conditions "persisted in the discount market yesterday with credit proving more than sufficient and the houses squaring without official intervention for the fourth time this week. Houses encountered quite heavy calling by the clearers in the early stages and little progress was made at rates that were steadily 15/ or 15 1/2 per cent. Rates finally softened to 15-15 1/2 per cent for outstanding balances.

| | Market rates Oct 3 rd range | Market close |
|------------|---|-----------------|
| New York | Oct 2-3 | Oct 2 |
| Montreal | 31.96-39.10 | \$2,188.5 |
| Amsterdam | 4.82-721 | \$2,790.0 |
| London | 9.76-72.67 | \$3,694.70 |
| Copenhagen | 13.32-36K | 13,320.3 |
| Dublin | 1.1859-1535p | 1,1335-16 |
| Frankfurt | 1.31-34M | 4,825-33K |
| Hamburg | 215.25-20.20 | 19.25-300 |
| Madrid | 176-251p | 176-301p |
| Milan | 2006-621r | 2061-611r |
| Nairobi | 11.61-64K | 12.50-300 |
| Paris | 10.02-61r | 10.03-61r |
| Stockholm | 9.93-36K | 9.94-36K |
| Tokyo | 492-651 | 493.5-651 |
| Vienna | 30.70-30.70 | 30.70-30.70 |
| Zurich | 3.91-941r | 3,921-931r |

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Sterling | 73.9 | -29.8 |
| US dollar | 83.4 | -10.1 |
| Canadian dollar | 90.2 | -17.5 |
| Schilling | 184.3 | +23.9 |
| Belgian franc | 114.4 | +12.9 |
| Danish kroner | 105.8 | -5.1 |
| Deutsche mark | 152.8 | +82.9 |
| Swiss franc | 197.2 | +496.7 |
| Guilder | 127.8 | +19.8 |
| French franc | 100.3 | - |
| Lira | 52.1 | -51.9 |
| Yen | 137.7 | +35.3 |

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December 1971.
 (Bank of England Index 100).

| | ECU central rates | currency against ECU | from sterling |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Belgian franc | 36.3607 | 40.3321 | + |
| Danish krone | 7.4603 | 7.92055 | + |
| German Mark | 1.93627 | 2.36363 | + |
| French franc | 5.48460 | 5.88169 | + |
| Dutch guilder | 2.74365 | 2.93627 | + |
| Irish punt | 0.666289 | 0.673869 | + |
| Italian lira | 1137.59 | 1207.07 | + |

* changes are for the ECU therefore currency.

+ adjusted for sterling's weight in the divergence limit.

Adjustment calculated by The Times.

13¹/₂-13²/₂; seven days.
13³/₂-13⁴/₂; one month. 14-14¹/₂;
three months. 13¹/₂-13³/₂; six
months, 13¹/₂-13²/₂.

In low-level trading ahead of the weekend, currencies fluctuated narrowly yesterday, including the pound, which moved between 2.36 and 2.39, and the dollar, 20 points better at \$2.3850. Trade-weighted sterling improved to 75 from 74.7.

The dollar edged higher at first behind Thursday's 14 per cent prime rate by Citibank and thereafter charted a narrowly mixed course.

A decline in United States Treasury Prices, the first fall since August 1971, was also

Downward

1-48th prem
1-38th prem
1-30th prem
1-24th prem
1-21st prem
1-18th prem
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1-6th prem
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1-1st prem

Other Markets

3 months
1-17-18th prem
1-20th-24th prem
1-25th-30th prem
1-31st prem
1-32nd-36th prem
1-37th-40th prem
1-41st-44th prem
1-45th-48th prem
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1-53rd-56th prem
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|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Ireland | 2.0683-2.0705 | Bank of England M.R. 16% |
| Italy | 1.1937-1.1690 | Last changed 2/7/80 |
| Netherlands | 1.9675-1.9690 | Clearing Banks Base Rate 10% |
| Norway | 29.44-29.46 | Clearing Banks Base Rate 10% |
| 5 marks | 5.846-5.858 | Weekend Bank 10% |
| Sweden | 1.1100-1.1110 | Weekend Bank 10% |
| Switzerland | 30.15-30.25 | Week Fixed: 15%-15% |
| 1 franc | 65.91-65.93 | |
| 10 franc | 659.1-659.3 | |
| 100 franc | 6593.1-6593.3 | |
| Denmark | 6.2000-6.2015 | |
| Finland | 4.1610-4.1633 | |
| France | 2.07-2.0775 | |
| Germany | 12.30-12.32 | |
| Greece | 242.0-244.0 | |
| Spain | 16.40-16.44 | |

* Values quoted in US currency.
 ** Bank of England M.R. 16%
 *** Last changed 2/7/80

| Treasury Bills | | |
|----------------|--------|----|
| Buying | Yield | Se |
| 2 months | 14 3/4 | 2 |
| 3 months | 14 3/4 | 3 |
| 4 months | 14 3/4 | 4 |
| 5 months | 14 3/4 | 5 |
| 6 months | 14 3/4 | 6 |

* Prime Bank Bills (Discount)
 2 months 15 1/4-15 1/4
 3 months 15 1/4-15 1/4
 4 months 14 3/4-14 3/4
 5 months 14 3/4-14 3/4
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Local Authorities

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Yonkers, N.Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—The price of gold fell below their best level today as a strong foreign recovery was expected to reduce the demand for the precious metal. The price of gold rose 5.44 cents to \$950.58. It had been down 11 points earlier in the week. The price of silver rose 10 cents to 74.75, up 0.79 from 74.00. The NYSE composite index was 47,710.00 shares, up 474.00 shares from 47,236.00 shares. The Dow Jones industrial average was 46,160.00 shares, up 460.00 shares from 45,700.00 shares. The price of gold was 5.44 cents, up 5.44 cents from 5.44 cents. The price of silver was 74.75, up 10 cents from 74.00. The NYSE composite index was 47,710.00 shares, up 474.00 shares from 47,236.00 shares. The Dow Jones industrial average was 46,160.00 shares, up 460.00 shares from 45,700.00 shares. The price of gold was 5.44 cents, up 5.44 cents from 5.44 cents. The price of silver was 74.75, up 10 cents from 74.00. The NYSE composite index was 47,710.00 shares, up 474.00 shares from 47,236.00 shares. The Dow Jones industrial average was 46,160.00 shares, up 460.00 shares from 45,700.00 shares.

General Motors reported a 22% percent rise in late September sales, which gave a lift to Ford, both of which are in the Dow Jones index. Agc. American Telephone gained 27 1/2 and active General Electric rose 11 to 27 1/2. Yesterday's announced plans to sell its computer electronics operation to American Philips.

New York, Oct. 3.—GOLD shipped 51.6 an ounce.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Lack of interest

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 29. Dealings End, Oct 10. § Contango Day, Oct 13. Settlement Day, Oct 20
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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SCOTCH WHISKY
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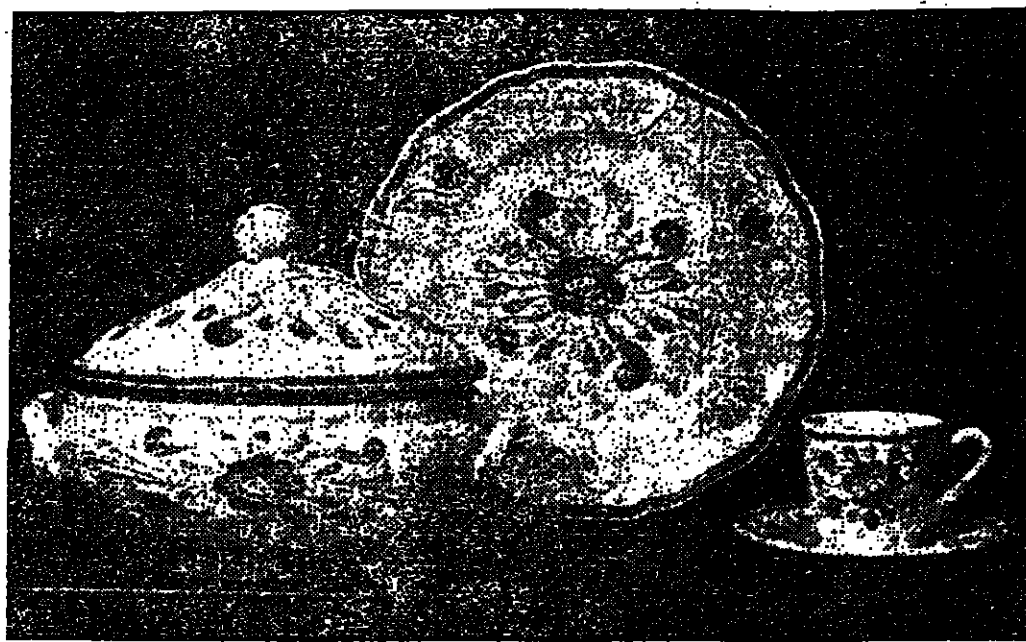
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Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Any London-based shoppers within jogging distance of Bourne Street, SW1, or Baker Street, W1, might find it worth while to abandon whatever excitement they had planned for today in favour of a little elbow practice at two mid-season sales.



omelette pan, normally £8.48, for £5.30, hinged loaf tins at £2.30 instead of £3.56, 10oz freezer-to-oven souffle dishes at 85p from £1.33—there are several other sizes, too—and the set of enamelled pans illustrated at £3.99 from £9.19. Afia's bi-annual Rollover Sale at 81 Baker Street is an opportunity to buy room-sized new carpets and lengths of 27in wide stair carpet at reduced prices. These are not old patterns that nobody wants, but lengths of new carpet remaining from rolls which have been cut to supply large orders. There is also Afia's own wool Berber, which is excellent value even at the normal price, now reduced to £5.45 sq yd, 13ft wide, slightly frayed. Don't forget to take your room measurements with you—carriage can be arranged to any part of the country.



Set of three double-handled pans, 10½in, 8½in, and 6½in, can be used in the oven for baking or with the detachable handle for frying. In orange or brown porcelain enamelled on steel, called the Sizzler Set, reduced from £9.19 to £3.99 (£1.50 p&p) in the Elizabeth David sale, 46 Bourne Street, London SW1.

Among craftspeople and artists, embroiderers have always been a modest lot, which is perhaps part of the reason that, in spite of a long tradition of excellence in this country, embroidery has only achieved the status of an art in the last 20 years, thanks largely to the pioneering work done by Constance Howard at Goldsmiths' College.

Unfortunately this self-effacement has meant that although beautiful pieces survive many centuries, the names of those who worked them do not as it is only recently that members of the Embroiderers' Guild have begun to identify their work on the reverse. In America pieces are signed on the front, but here it is felt that an embroidered name is anything but a sampler looks too crude.

The Guild, which is an educational charity, is keeping records of who has done what and when and is buying pieces which they consider to be significant and representative of modern work. Its chairman, Diana Springall, is also making a personal collection, which she says will one day belong to the Guild, so that future generations will have a better record of today's achievements. Its aim is to promote and conserve embroidery and its new home in Hampton Court Palace it will hold classes, lectures and workshops on all aspects of embroidery and related crafts. Membership is £8 a year, with reductions for students and pensioners. A leaflet is available from the Secretary of the Embroiderers' Guild, Apartment 37, Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey KT6 9AT.

Embroideries done by members of the Guild and examples of work dating from the seventeenth century are now on view at two London exhibitions. At the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, until October 19 is a selection of the

Guild's work depicting various aspects of modern living—30in soft figure sculptures, silver cars on a motorway, a sales man in a garish tie, a typical high street including an Indian restaurant and a boutique, as well as the usual butcher and baker. There are 200 exhibits—traditional as well as humorous—and the selection was made from 800 entries from 77 Guild branches. Admission is 75p.

At Bakers of Kensington High Street, on the fifth floor, is a selection of historic embroideries selected from the Guild's collection. It includes a silk patchwork quilt made by the Duchess of Teck, a nineteenth century Chinese dragon robe, samplers from Mexico, Turkey, Greece, Morocco and India and part of an Edwardian trousseau.

Until the revival of interest in embroidery in the early thirties, which grew considerably in the fifties and continues to surge forward, there had been a lull in notable achievements. Embroidery for domestic use had developed from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries and before that the highpoint was in the fifteenth century, when English church embroidery was admired and sought by many other countries.

These were made mainly in professional workshops by men, which gives the lie to the modern assumption that women are more suited to certain fiddly factory jobs because of their nimble fingers, and instead confirms my suspicion that men long ago perfected the art of being clumsy when it suits them.

Men certainly don't embroider for financial reward. One customer brought in a completed Times Viking tapestry and when complimented on the craftsmanship, asked what its value would be. Told that the work would cost about £50 to commission, he said that if he had been paid at his normal hourly rate it would have cost £3,000.

Beginners and experts alike will find The Needlework Shop

particularly rewarding now that stores are concentrating more and more on self-service and cannot offer advice. Myra Miller has enjoyed needlework since she was a child and has taught all her assistants to sew so that they can give practical and informed recommendations. She specializes in tapestries, crewel kits and samplers and has a wide selection of the top names—Peacock, Glorifolia, Kilkenny—from easy kits at £7.45 to her own specially designed carpet. This comes in 18in tapestry squares with a floral posy in the centre and a geometric border. You can buy corners, edges and centres at £34.50 and £30 each, including the wools, and make them up into whatever combination fills the size you need. If you prefer to work out your colour scheme you can buy the design without wools.

Another new idea that may appeal to needlewomen who enjoy the artistic bits but not the making up are a series of kits in four different designs called Stitch and Zip. They contain a complete cushion cover with a detachable top to embroider. When completed, you simply zip it together and fill it with a cushion pad, which is not included.

Apart from stocking the canvases, The Needlework Shop provides an after-sales service and will stretch, block and frame work brought in by customers. Back cushion covers with linen union or dupion, make up bell pulls and spectacle cases, restore beaded purses and, unusually, mount needlepoint in fine calf to make envelope handbags.

For those unable to come to London, a catalogue has just been produced and is available from The Needlework Shop, 68 Welbeck Street, London W1. There is no minimum mail order so those who expect to spend a few pounds can find their way into the shop by a single skein, directly connected to Welbeck Street.



Realistic racoon jacket is made in Tissavel, the French fabric which achieves its real fur look by dyeing in two directions to give the pile the variations of colour the real fur would have. The zipped blouson style reverses to shower-proof black polyester and cotton poplin. By Astraka, sizes 10 to 18, about £86 from Dickens and Jones, London, and Richmond; Fenwicks, Newcastle; Beauty without Cruelty,

Film buffs who have a spare half hour in London should certainly visit a shop in Wardour Street which specializes in everything to do with modern showbiz, from the spectacular to the slightly seedy. Not that the shop itself is seedy—anything but. However, some of its publications do allow for curious tastes in the macabre.

It opened three months ago, the brainchild of Richard Seddon, whose career in theatre publicity has given him a clear insight into the marketable side of showbiz. His collection of memorabilia includes everything from T-shirts and posters to television scripts and song scores.

If you feel inclined you can wipe your hands on the head of Eva Peron for the price of a £1.50 Evita tea towel, or you can emblazon across your chest "I'm a star...voting member of the theatrical profession", printed on a £3.25 T-shirt. Next to these sweat shirts are a somewhat more restrained motif at a slightly less restrained price—£6. You can, of course buy mementoes of current shows from the theatre and cinema which put them on, but once the show has ended, Top of the Bill will have supply—The Rocky Horror Show is an example.

The books and picture postcard collection of famous stars is splendid. There are 10 different versions of the Elvis Presley story, and you can find

Elvis posters at 60p. Perhaps you would prefer a souvenir brochure of Tom Foolery, Oliver or Sweeney Todd—you can find them all for around £1.

If you fancy yourself as a budding John Cleese, there are Fawcett Tower scripts which you can practise in front of a mirror—stage directions are as detailed as any French's acting edition: "Basil, through clenched teeth..." There are

vocal selections, too, from Pina, Annie, Cabaret which you could try out in the bath for £3 a time, or if amateur operatics are not your style, try a book of cut outs of Marilyn Monroe or Rudolph Valentino. It is not for me to tell you what to do with the finished model.

All this stimulation can be found at Top of the Bill, 9 Wardour Street, London W1. An absolute must for the star struck.

One of the illustrations from American Circus Posters published by Dover Publications, New York, £4.40 from Top of the Bill, 9 Wardour Street, London W1.



Afficionados of this hand-painted design, Venice, on French porcelain, will be delighted to know that it is again available after an absence of six years due to production problems. In pale orange and green on a biscuit ground, the tureen is £11.98, dinner plate £2.37, tea cup and saucer £2.83. There is a coffee cup and saucer in the same shape, £2.40 and several other dinner service items.

All exclusive to Divertimenti, 68 Marylebone Lane, London W1. They will quote p and p on request.

Trying to produce a medium-priced range of reasonable quality that will include a little bit of something for everyone is the sort of undertaking that turns fashion and furnishing designers white overnight. Yet Marks and Spencer seem to have achieved just that with their latest enterprise—a selection of writing paper introduced this weekend.

There is plain white for those who would consider nothing less, or cream, blue or white with or without rather elegantly restrained twin-coloured borders. These come in packs of 30 sheets of paper and 20 envelopes. Lettercards to match are in packs of 15 with envelopes.

There are notelets in boxes of 15 and packs of children's writing paper decorated with racing cars, jungle animals or flowers which parents will no doubt press upon their unwilling children on the principle that if the paper looks amusing they will want to write their thank you letters. It never worked with my son, but may be your offspring are proper little pubescent. Peppy and will respond accordingly. The price of all the items mentioned is 99p and there is also a selection of gift boxes for £1.99 which include paper, cards and envelopes.

I particularly liked the packs of gift wrapping—12ft of silver or gold metallic paper in candy stripes or fleur de lys patterns, plus 30ft of ribbon and six gift cards, all in one cellophane wrapped roll for 99p. I will not ruin what is left of the autumn by mentioning one syllable of that festival for which gift wrapping is most usually bought, but some people do have birthday cards now and then, and this wrapping has no particular designation and is very attractive.

At the moment the new stationery lines are available only at 21 Marks and Spencer stores.



Easel picture frame in solid brass is 16in high and will take photograph up to 8½in square—or bigger if a larger glass is fitted as the upper and lower edges are adjustable. Exclusive to Townhouse Interiors, 25G Loundes Street, London SW1. £60, plus £2.00 p.

Some years ago I was in tow when the Duke of Edinburgh visited the headquarters of a Lancashire textile company. It had swallowed so many smaller firms that it had ruptured itself into various segments which it called Divisions, one of which dealt in machine knitted cloth.

The Duke created history in the company, hysteria among the staff and headlines in the local newspaper when he made his usual royal progress down the presentation line-up. "Ah", he said in ringing tones to the director of the knitting division, "so you are the head knit?"

I have never felt quite the same about knitting since, but I do enjoy the beautiful hand work that is produced today by those with less irreverent memories, including the splendid bedspreads and cushions adapted by Annie Cole from traditional designs.

She began her business only a year ago when, having brought up four children, she was searching for a fulfilling but not full-time occupation. She had always loved knitting for her family and realized there were many people who shared her enjoyment but could not always afford to buy large quantities of materials to keep themselves constantly occupied.

So she tracked down some traditional designs—the first she found in a museum in Washington—knitted some simple triangles and advertised for skilled knitters. She was inundated with replies, took her samples round for a selected few to copy and found herself in the business not only of selling bedspreads and cushions but of being a voluntary counsellor and friend, as many of the knitters were elderly widows who welcomed a

chat as well as an interest outlet for their handwork. Their beautiful lacey knitting made to the design adapted by Annie Cole, as sell to seven London shops have been accepted by the Design Centre. Orders are coming in from Paris and the next step will be an export drive starting with the United States.

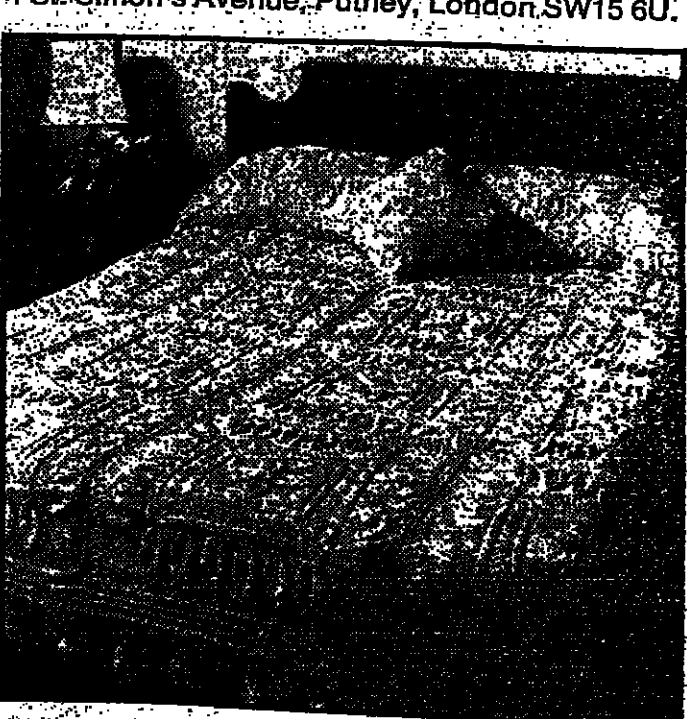
There are four different designs in the cushions, which cost around £12 each and are available in various sizes from 10in square. The bedspreads, in two designs, single size from £140, double from £170. All are in washable cotton in ecru or white and have a softness which distinguishes knitted patterns from the crisper crochet designs.

All the designs are to be seen in a brochure available from Annie Cole, 4 St. Simon Avenue, Putney, London SW15 6U. Not in the brochure, but worth considering, are pyjama and cot covers in mercerised cotton—whose silk sheen is particularly attractive and is easily washed when babies will be babies. These cost from £30—an attractive Christmas present, perhaps.

Anyone interested in traditional designs in knitted cloth may like to know that a selection of contemporary styles will be shown at the British Crafts Centre, 43 Eastham Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2, from next Friday, October 10.

Among them will be Hebridean and North-East fisherman's gear—Channel Island guernseys, Shetland shawls and Fair Isle shawls, gloves and scarves—plus various publications giving patterns and historical background. The exhibition will continue until November 10.

Bedspread in traditional raised leaf design, hand-knitted in white or ecru cotton. Single size about £140, double £170, matching cushion £12, from the Design Centre. For other London stockists write to designer Annie Cole at 4 St. Simon's Avenue, Putney, London SW15 6U.



Late nineteenth century Berlin work cushion cover from the historic embroideries collection of the Embroiderers' Guild. One of the exhibits at Bakers of Kensington on view until October 18. Above right: the Punk—figure in padded black leather on grey padded ground by Julia Tulip in the Embroiderers' Guild exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute, London W8. On show until October 19.

The idea of preparing for retirement is a relatively new one. Until recently it was thought to be enough to save nothing but money against the time when we are deemed no longer work worthy. You paid your money and you took the State's choice—£43.50 for a married couple or £16.30 for a wife claiming on her husband's contributions.

Not much, is it? Working out how to manage on it must be difficult enough for those who have no other income. They also have to cope with the problems that face all those of retiring age, whatever investments they have—the idea of no longer being needed.

A book published this week goes a considerable way to overcoming the problems involved in being tried by age in society's court and found wanting. It is called *The Getting*

on Catalogue, by Ashley Bruce and Heather McKenzie, published by John Clare at £4.95 (hardback £6.95).

It deals with all aspects of retirement in a practical, no-nonsense style and is presented clearly and in reasonably large, well displayed type. Beginning with pension rights and how to claim them, it goes on to show who is entitled to attendance allowances for the disabled, where to go for legal advice and how to join the campaign Pensioners United, the pressure group aiming at increased pensions and headed by the retired trade union leader, Mr Jack Jones.

Money, important though it is when earning capacity is limited, is not the only consideration and the book also deals with the possibilities of taking up different work in retirement and joining Link,

the national scheme of local groups that aim at self-help by exchanging skills instead of payments—a sort of job swap shop.

It discusses voluntary work and hobbies—there is an A to Z from Accordion playing to Zoology, with useful addresses—educational opportunities, holidays, health and exercise, how to cope with bereavement, whether to move to another house. Not all the ideas will apply or appeal to every reader, but there is certainly enough to stimulate ideas of your own which, after all, is one of the main ways of coping with any new phase in life.

The Getting On Catalogue is available from John Clare Books, PO Box 404, 106 Cheyne Walk, London SW10 0JR, at £4.95 plus 93p p & p.

